MAINE FARMER

VOL. XXVI. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1858. NO. 9.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

PUTTING THE BLUSH ON FRUIT.

We have been favored by a friend with a copy of the report of Mass. Hort. Society, for 1857. We find many valuable facts and hints in it. The following has not only amused us but gives us instruction in the art of beautifying the beautiful.

A committee of the Society visited the fruit garden of Mr. John Gordon, of Brighton. Mr. Gordon raises fruit for market, and of course, becomes acquainted with all the whims and notions of purchasers. He finds that people will buy handsome looking fruit before they will that which is "*homely*," if it is not of so good quality. Mr. G., therefore, set his wits to work in order to meet this demand, and according to the report of the committee, has succeeded in putting on, or heightening the much wished for external blush and beauty. The committee say that his grounds, which contain some three or four acres, the most of which has been deeply trenched and underdrained, are thickly planted with pear trees, about two-thirds of which are on quince roots, and so thickly planted that he does not grow vegetables among them. He grows but a few varieties, and such only as his experience in the markets shows will give the best returns. He says he finds a ready sale for those having a russetty skin, while those of a green skin could not be disposed of. All his fruit is carefully gathered by hand, and some four days before designing to market it, he takes his fruit boxes, which are about twenty inches square and six or eight inches deep, and places some woolen substance over the inside bottom; he then places a layer of pears, and then a layer of woolen, and another layer of pears, and then another layer of woolen. In no case does he pack more than one layer of fruit.

The fruit is then allowed to go through a *sweating process*, which serves to give it a rich coloring, and is then sufficiently ripened for market. We asked him if cotton batting would not answer the same purpose? He said cotton would not ripen them so fast; that some woolen substance was better, as being more expeditious, and that it left a finer blush on the skin. He instanced a fact in regard to his Bartletts, that while his were yielding ten dollars per bushel, other wagons by the side of his had pears of the same varieties and equally as large, but which, in consequence of retaining a green skin, were offered at three dollars per bushel.

The committee to this statement add the advice that, for the completion of a good fruit garden, it must be thoroughly *underdrained*.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE. We call attention to the following vote passed by the Board of Agriculture at its late session, for the benefit of such farmers as may desire a copy of the Secretary's Report, and not find it easy to procure one either from the Secretary or some other member of the Board, or from the Secretary of some County Agricultural Society.

Voted, "That one thousand copies of the Secretary's report for 1857, be placed in charge of the State Librarian, one copy of which may be drawn thence by any farmer in the State applying for the same in person, or through his representative, or by letter addressed to the State Librarian enclosing the necessary stamps (10 cts.) to prepay postage if it be sent by mail."

The copies ordered as above, will probably be ready for delivery next week.

For the Maine Farmer.

BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed in the Farmer of Jan. 28, a few remarks in regard to the cultivation of barley in Maine. I think, judging from my own observations, that barley as a bread crop, has been much undervalued; but according to my own experience in years past, buckwheat is the most profitable crop of the two.

Three years ago last spring, I "broke up" about one acre of land in one corner of an old pasture, which was entirely overrun by hardhacks, sweet fern and alders. The soil was clayey loam, inclining slightly to the south east. I plowed the land twice afterwards, without cropping, and about the first of June last I plowed a part of it again, and in one corner, decidedly the poorest part of the field, I sowed one pint of buckwheat, which came up in due season, but for two or three weeks looked so yellow and sickly, that I thought it would all die; but after a while it took a new start and did very well, the yield being fourteen quarts of clean buckwheat, which was 28 to 1 or twenty-eight fold.

Upon the remainder of the field I sowed 3 pecks of barley, which came up and grew well till one foot high, when it began to dry up in spots, so that the yield was only four bushels of clean barley, which was 5½ to 1, or five and one-third fold.

It may be argued that clayey loam without manure was not just the thing for barley, but it had an equal chance with the buckwheat, which delights in a sandy or gravelly loam, in fact, growing in situations where no other grain can grow; thereby enabling the farmer to devote a greater portion of manure to other crops, than if he raised barley, which, it is well known requires a large amount of manure. Buckwheat is also an excellent crop for purifying the land from weeds.

As there are two varieties of buckwheat, I will state that the variety raised by me, is sometimes called Indian wheat, and has a rough kernel and a very small yellow blossom, while the other variety has a smooth kernel and a large white blossom. I consider the former much superior to the latter.

Will some of your numerous correspondents communicate their views in regard to the cultivation of buckwheat in Maine?

ALONZO A. HOYT.

Gouldsboro', January 29, 1858.

OFFICERS OF AG. SOCIETIES.

KENNEBEC. At the annual meeting of this Society, at Readfield, 25th ult., the following officers were chosen:

President—Oakes Howard, Winthrop.

Vice Presidents—John Berry, Vienna; James Marston, Mt. Vernon; Daniel True, Wayne.

Corresponding Sec'y—E. Holmes, Winthrop.

Recording Sec'y—David Cargill, E. Winthrop.

Treasurer and Librarian—Asa Gile, Readfield.

Trustees—S. N. Watson, Fayette; D. H. Thing, Mt. Vernon; John S. Hains, Readfield.

Agent and Collector—Col. D. Craig, Readfield Depot.

Member of the Board of Agriculture—David Cargill, East Winthrop.

Voted, That all premiums not called for within ninety days after the annual meeting be forfeited to the Society.

Voted, To instruct the Treasurer to pay all gratuities awarded to ladies at our last exhibition.

Voted, To choose an agent for each town in our limits, whose duty it shall be to obtain members to this Society in their respective towns; and that said agents be furnished with members' tickets, upon which they shall write their own names and the names of individuals purchasing said tickets.

The following persons were chosen agents, in accordance with the above vote:—Daniel Craig, Readfield; Obadiah Whittier, Vienna; David Cargill, Winthrop; S. N. Watson, Fayette; Albert Daggett, Jr., Manchester; J. F. Jennings, Wayne; J. E. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon; G. W. King, Monmouth; Jesse Wadsworth, East Livermore.

A committee was appointed to devise some method to increase the usefulness of the society, and to hold a meeting before the publishing of the premium list for 1858. This committee was composed of one member from each town, and is the same as the list of agents given above, with the exception of D. H. Thing, Mt. Vernon; Hains Morrison, East Livermore; Reuel W. Smart, Vienna.

SOUTH KENNEBEC. The annual meeting of the South Kennebec Ag. Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, was held in Gardiner, on Wednesday, 3d inst. The meeting was well attended, ten towns being represented by delegates. Before proceeding to the election of officers, the reports of the trustees and of the Treasurer were read, setting forth the condition of the Society. We give the greater portion of the former report, by the request of many members of the society.

"The past year," the Trustees go on to say, "has not been without its lessons for the future, many things have conspired to make the associations agreeable, others have been attended with sorrow and disagreeable recollections. The year, so far as the financial affairs of the Society are concerned, has been favored by receiving a much larger amount than usual; but a disposition to bring in large bills has prevailed to a greater extent than formerly, and it has disappeared.

The amount received was	$1837 78
As taken from the Treasurer's book to make that sum, there was on hand, Feb. 7, 1857,	$98 64
Received of the State, for 1856,	150 00
John Ayer for rent of halls,	3 00
First day at ticket office,	152 25
Second "	190 89
Third "	1213 00
of J. Stone, for grounds as pasture,	30 00
	$1837 78
Amount paid from this sum—	
Paid G. Williamson for 2½ years interest on note of $200, to Apr. 14, 1857,	$30 00
Wm. Rollins, on his note,	176 00
Wm. Paulin, for balloon ascension,	450 00
J. M. Carpenter, 2 years salary,	20 00
A. M. C. Heath, for printing,	60 75
for ticket office and other permanent fixtures, and moving fence about,	100 00
in premiums,	582 80
for hogsheads, now on hand,	40 00
insuring halls, from Oct. for 4 yrs.,	24 00
on bills of labor and other items,	320 62
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	34 61
	$1837 78

The property of the Society is about 12 acres of land, enclosed with a board fence, 8 feet high; two large halls, 35 feet wide and 70 feet long; a new ticket office, and other small outbuildings.

The expenditures have been between six and seven thousand dollars. The Society owe Geo. Williamson, about $209 00, and although his interest was paid up to April 14, 1857, he commenced an action against the Society, (without calling on the proper authorities for payment,) in September last, which is pending in Court, and which we would recommend to be paid whenever he will receive it without cost to the Society.

There are due to Wm. Rollins two notes, one of $1150 and interest, and another of $23 without interest.

Debts outstanding as above—	
Wm. Rollins, two notes and interest,	$1208 00
Geo. Williamson, note due,	209 00
Estimate of all other debts,	25 00
	$1442 00

About 32 acres of lard were purchased for the Society for $2108 10.

The rear was sold to J. K. Dunphy for $1000, leaving 12 acres of land, at a cost of $1108. There is due from the State, $150. From other sources, $50.

We think the Society is now placed upon a firm basis, and if reasonably managed with a desire to bind all its interests, will be the means of doing the great work which Agricultural Societies are preparing to do."

Daniel Lancaster, Esq., who has so ably and with such general satisfaction filled the office of President, the past year, declined the honor of a re-election. The choice of officers resulted as follows:—

President—Wm. S. Grant, Farmingdale.

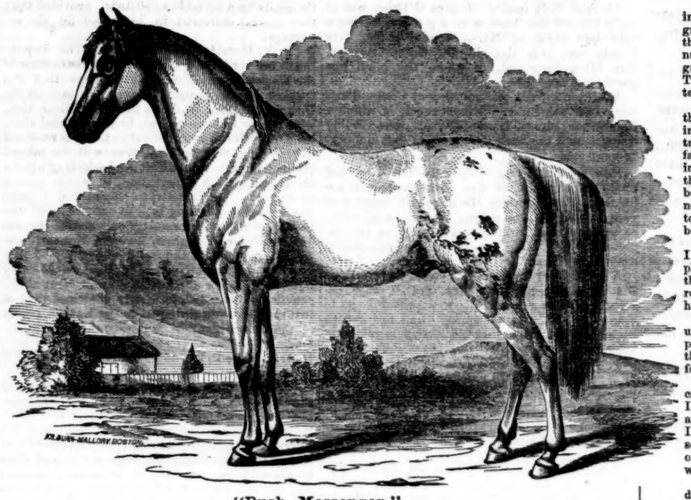
Vice Presidents—N. Foster, Gardiner; Gilmore Blin, Dresden; J. D. Warren, Pittston.

Corresponding Secretary—J. M. Carpenter, Pittston.

Treasurer and Collector—George Williamson, Pittston.

Board of Trustees—Wm. S. Grant, *ex officio*; Joseph Bradstreet and M. Hildreth, Gardiner.

We have received, and shall publish in our next the doings at the annual meetings of the Lincoln and Sagadahoc Societies.



"Bush Messenger."

BUSH MESSENGER.

The Messenger Horses which have become so well known and appreciated in New England, had a good representative in the Bush Messenger, whose portrait is here presented to our readers.

This horse was raised in Winthrop by Captain Francis Perley. His sire was Bush Messenger, who was sired by the Old Winthrop Messenger. The Winthrop Messenger was brought, many years ago, from the State of New York, by Captain Alvin Hayward, then of Winthrop, and was supposed to be a son of the imported Messenger. He was surely a descendant of imported Messenger, either a son or a grandson.

The Bush Messenger whose portrait is here given, inherited the good properties of the Winthrop Messenger,—large and well proportioned, strong, active and a fast trotter. He took one of the highest premiums at the first Springfield Horse Show. He was then owned by Hiram Reed of this city. He was subsequently sold to Wm. H. Ladd of Ohio, on whose farm he still stands.

No better blood, as horses of all work, was ever introduced among us. For size, symmetry—strength, durability and speed in trotting, they have never been surpassed for the road, the carriage or the farm.

For the Maine Farmer.

BETHEL FARMERS AND MECHANICS' CLUB.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Dr. J. Fanning's, Vice President D. F. Brown in the chair; subject for discussion,—the soil. Mr. W. Heywood said he was not in favor of deep plowing, at least, he had no difficulty in getting a good crop, with a supply of barn-yard manure, and plowing shallow. Dea. G. W. Chapman said, he would spread the manure and plow it in, when there were indications of a dry season. The farmer of close observation could decide what crops were adapted to the different sections of his farm, without the aid of a chemical analysis. A. L. Burbank said the intervale land, such as borders the Androscoggin river here, is better adapted to the raising of hay, than our upland farms, but for other crops, the latter is equally as favorable. We need to plow deeper, and pulverize the soil more. Plants, to thrive well, must have a chance to penetrate the soil in quest of food. The subject of draining should be more practically understood by every farmer.

Mr. Francis Barker said he usually plowed seven inches deep; (Mr. B. seldom fails of having a good crop,) said he thought the deeper we plowed the more manure must be used. Had noticed that the season after a severe drouth, was usually a productive one.

Mr. Gilman Chapman said that aside from whatever may be the opinion of others, he believed the most of our soils should be plowed twelve inches deep, and then use as much manure, plaster and ashes, as possible, plow deeper and more, and use more manure. For immediate profit plow shallow, but for lasting benefit, plow deep.

Mr. Silvanus Poor, of Andover, who cultivates an extensive farm, being present, remarked that it was of but little use to plow clayey or sandy soils deep, unless a different substance was incorporated with them. Either, of itself, will produce but little, but when the two are properly mixed, it forms a valuable soil, and is benefited by deep plowing. Clover seed should never be sown on clayey soil, as it will winter kill, by the frost throwing out the roots; herds grass should be used instead. He had used pulverized clay in the hill, as a dressing for corn on sandy soil, with good results; would do all his plowing in the spring, if possible.

Mr. T. H. Chapman thought we seldom plow more than nine inches, when we think it is twelve; was in favor of deep plowing. He thought the freshets that flow our intervales in the spring, were beneficial, while those in July and August injured the hay crop the succeeding year.

Mr. Hiram Twitchell stated that he plowed one acre of sandy intervale land, the usual depth, and sowed to oats. The spring following spread on sixty loads of manure, from a cart that would hold thirty bushels of potatoes, and plowed it as deep as he could, with three yoke of oxen and a man to ride the plow; plowed it twice in this manner, then planted to corn and raised a good crop; for seven years it has yielded as much grass as could be cured on the land, and bids fair to do the same for some time to come. He treated another piece the last season in the same manner, but the corn was not as good,—thinks it was injured by Canada lime which he used with the manure.

Mr. Moses A. Mason had used the Michigan plow, and liked it much; it pulverizes the soil more.

Mr. H. G. Chapman said we should farm with an idea of permanency. Circumstances should govern us, as to the depth of soil that should be moved. The most of our soils should be plowed deep and manured accordingly. To plow deep on sandy soils would be to throw away time and manure. Our host occupies a part of Mr. S. H. Chapman's house. Friend Chapman, although not a farmer, yet a few years since purchased the right to sell a patent corn planter in this and several other towns, so when called upon to state his views upon the soil, said, "the farmers should prepare their land in good shape, and then each should purchase a corn planter of him." He was reminded by a cousin, that his remarks were as much to the point, as were those of a citizen of this town at a town meeting several years since,—after addressing the moderator, he said he had a fine litter of puppies which he would like to sell, and proceeded to mention their good qualities, among the rest, he thought they would make excellent "bear dogs," for the reason that their mother was caught in a bear trap.

Our Club is in a prosperous condition, numbering some forty members, besides the ladies who contribute their share towards the evening's entertainment.

Next subject for discussion—manures. Adjourned two weeks to the house of Mr. Gilman Chapman. A. L. B.

Bethel, Jan. 27, 1858.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

EVENING CHAT.

During the sessions of the Board of Agriculture, several evenings and some afternoons were devoted to the consideration of various agricultural topics, in the discussion of which a number of gentlemen participated who were not members of the Board. These discussions we propose to report under the title of Evening Chat, they not being a part of the doings of the Board, as a legislative body.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

The subject for discussion, was "*The preparation of soils for crops.*"

Dr. True, of Oxford, said he would prefer to hear others speak, rather than speak himself. Still, he was willing to contribute his share toward the evening entertainment. In entering on the subject, he said, I propose to speak of the soils themselves, before speaking of their preparation.

Every one who travels over Maine, will find its soil extremely diversified. In taking a comprehensive view of the State, it is presented under two aspects—one from north to south, and the other from east to west. On the sea coast a tertiary front is presented, varying from three to thirty miles in width, in alternate belts of clay, sand, and gravel. On some of the rivers, as the Penobscot, this front pushes itself farther inland, up to certain well-defined points. This front is succeeded, as you go back, by sandy plains, intersected with loamy upland, from which rise the mountain ranges, that are mere extensions of the White Mountains.

Dividing the State into sections from north to south, we find the section west of the Androscoggin, embracing York, Cumberland, Oxford, and a part of Androscoggin counties, is a granite soil, in some places exceedingly coarse. The section between the Androscoggin river and the Kennebec river is substantially of the same character, interpersed with patches bearing very peculiar characteristics. There is a belt of land extending across this section, from one river to the other, beginning with Wayne near the Androscoggin and extending through Winthrop to Waterville, the soil of which abounds in the mineral phosphate of lime. I have found, in the rocks, crystals of this substance. I once owned a piece of land in this belt, the rocks of which abounded in this mineral. These rocks I broke up and scattered over the ground, and planted it to apple trees, which have grown finely. I have never seen handsomer trees than they are. Throughout this wide belt, this important element of fertility is found in large quantities. Almost every rock is a manure heap, that needs only to be worked in pieces and scattered over the land, to add largely to its fertility. At Waterville this peculiarity passes into the slate formation, which distinguishes the section between the Kennebec and the Penobscot, passing into limestone in the south east. The same general character distinguishes the section east of the Penobscot. In Aroostook county slate and limestone are mixed together in its formation, while Washington county has a coal formation, especially in the vicinity of Pembroke and Calais.

So much in relation to soils. A few words with reference to the preparation of soils for crops, and I will be done.

The great business of the farmer is the admixture and pulverization of the soil. Most farmers fail in making the soil fine enough. Our springs are short, and every thing is hurried over, so that the soil is but poorly broken up. In many instances it is left in hard lumps. In such a condition, it is impossible for the little rootlets to penetrate their substance and draw nourishment therefrom for the growing plant. All soil in such a condition is the same as stone, and can no more contribute to the growth of vegetation.

There is another important principle to be taken into account in this matter, and that is, that every fine soil is a great absorbent of fertilizing properties, especially if it contains a fair proportion of alumina. All seeds put into the ground must be accessible to atmospheric influences, or they never could germinate. Hence the finer a soil is made, the more readily will all seeds germinate that are put into it, and the more rapidly will all plants grow on it. Indeed, to make a soil pulverulent, is to improve its fertility, even when no manures are added to it. In such a state, it becomes an absorbent of fertilizing elements from the atmosphere, the rain and the snow. Let no farmer, therefore, think he is doing a useless work, when he is laboring to secure the mere mechanical pulverization of his soil.

Mr. Flint of West Somerset, said, I have not a piece of ground on my farm of any considerable size, where there are not a great variety of soils. Indeed, I find a variety by going down into the ground. Variety is found in a vertical as well as in a horizontal direction. Hence I find by going down a few inches deeper, my soil is greatly improved. I had a piece of ground that was completely run out. It was subject to great damage from drouth. I put the plough into it deep, and brought up a clayey marl and mixed it with the gravely surface soil. It now seldom suffers either from wet or drouth, and all has been done by mixing the soils by ploughing a little deeper. In this way, I think all exhausted soils may be greatly improved.

The rocks in my neighborhood abound in shells. I do not know what they are. In form they resemble the muscle.

Mr. Leadbetter, of North Somerset, said, farmers do not plough deep enough, as a general thing. Where I reside is a large intervale, and the deeper I plough, the better crops I get. When I plough shoal, crops dry up much more than when I plough deep.

I usually cart out what manure I have in the fall and plough it in, and in the spring sow it to oats. I do not plough the oat stubble in the fall, but in the spring, manure in the hill and plant to corn. The next season I sow to barley and seed down. Wheat fails so much that we sow but little. We prefer barley to oats to stock down with.

Mr. Rice, of West Oxford, said, my best success in growing corn, has been secured by spreading green manure on grass sod, and ploughing it in, then cultivating it with an ox cultivator and manuring in the hill. I wish to plough my corn ground as short a time before planting as possible. The quicker after ploughing it is planted the better is my crop. This is my experience.

Mr. Porter of Washington, said: I have seen the cultivation of soils both in this country and in Europe. Few such tools are used in this country to pulverise soils, as they use in Scotland. The farmers there use a greater variety of implements in the preparation of the soil, than they do in this country. Some of these implements have been introduced into my town and are used by my neighbors. Some of them use a large grubber to clean out witch-grass and weeds. These grubbers will work the soil eighteen inches deep.

I spread on my manure green, and plough it in. I use no hoe in the cultivation of the potato. I plant, and do all my cultivation of this crop with the plough and cultivator. I plough between the rows with a double mould-board plough, and this hills them sufficiently.

My mode of general cultivation is this: I break up my land as soon as I am done hayirg. I plough with horses, and plough two furrows in the same place, thus stirring the soil about one foot deep. I have done this to a hard, stony soil.

I am a farmer from choice, not necessity. I came from the north of Ireland, and had means. I am of Scotch descent. I know how to work, and love to work. I work at the head of my men. I make money at farming, and I love it. I have sold from my farm about *eight hundred dollars' worth* of produce a year. I have been in the habit of writing down all I do during the day, at night.

I took up one acre, manured it, and laid it down to clover the first year. This year it produced all herdsgrass, and after being made into hay it weighed *three tons and four hundred lbs.* I have ploughed up eight acres of grass land that produced two tons of hay to the acre, and seeded it down again, merely to get rid of weeds and secure pure hay.

I use bone dust, and buy all the manure I can. I compost all my manures with muck. I use a great quantity of muck. When I began this, my neighbors laughed at me; but I did not care for their laughing. I kept at work in my own way, and they are now forced to own that I have a farm, if I have nothing else. I have met with success in farming, and have been greatly prospered; though I have recently met with one great loss—a noble wife, who sympathised with all my plans and enterprises.

In reply to a question, he said: I think it would be a great benefit to sow mixed grasses. Red clover, herdsgrass, red-top, and white clover, are all excellent grasses, and will do well mixed together, especially for pasture. Red-top will flourish where the other grasses fail.

To be a successful farmer, a man must go into it with a will. His heart must be in it. He must engage in it because he likes it—not because he is obliged to do it. If he regards it as a mere system of drudgery, he will have no zeal, no energy, and he will accomplish nothing.

We have first rate full blood animals of different breeds. The Ayrshires are a favorite breed for milk. They are round-bodied, like the Devons. I have seen fifty Ayrshires together, the property of one man. He was my uncle. For general farm stock, I think they would be improved by mixing them with the larger breeds; and if done judiciously, it would not injure their excellent milking qualities.

I can raise any quantity of turnips. I compost all my manures for this crop. I plough in green manure in the fall, and in the spring put in the drills fine compost, made of muck, stable manure and bone-dust, and sow the seed on the ridge over the manure, and roll the land with a heavy roller. In after culture use the cultivator mainly. I hold the cultivator myself, for I seldom find a man who knows how to do it. I fix my cultivator with a broad tooth, and I can run it so near my plants that there is little or no need of the use of the hoe. I think, with the addition of some of the Scotch tools, one half the expense of some of our hoed crops might be saved, especially in the cultivation of the potatoe.

I think the Michigan plough is the best American plough I have seen. It secures a wide, deep furrow, like a ditch. I find few men who know how to hold a plough. They cannot draw a straight and even furrow, either in depth or width. Scotch ploughmen will plough ten acres, and when free from stone, not vary an inch in the depth or width of a furrow. They also finish their work, so there is no unturned sod in the middle of the land, and it can be cultivated up to the grass.

Mr. Perley of Cumberland, said: I have been well entertained, and hoped not to be called upon. I believe in the most thorough pulverization of the soil. We had better not cultivate at all, than to do it improperly. There are lessons to be learned from our evil practices. Many of us do not know how to plough or when to plough. We plough furrows of uneven width and depth, and as crooked as the path of a snake.

But I will not dwell on this subject. I want to say a word as to the doings of the Cumberland Society. It has, I think, taken a step in the right direction. It has offered a premium for general farm improvement, of one hundred and fifty dollars, for two years. The committee visited the farms of the competitors the past year, and will make their final visit the present year. I believe no equal sum ever offered in premiums by the Society, did so much good as this promises to do. I hope other societies will try the same experiment.

Mr. Sayward, of the Kennebec Journal, said there had been considerable said about *deep ploughing*. I wish to know what gentlemen mean by this phrase. To determine this matter, he asked each gentleman present what he means by "deep ploughing," and asked an answer in specific numbers. On averaging the answers, he found the result to be *nine inches and seventeen eighteenths*—from which he inferred that the meaning of the phrase in question was settled as above, by the highest agricultural power in the State.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

Report of Trustees.

In accepting the situation of Trustees, to which we were chosen by your confidence, we were animated by the belief that the experience of the past year, and the successful result of the Show and Fair holden in Portland, would make the task of managing your affairs a comparatively easy one for the ensuing year.

We were aware that many changes were necessary in the general management of the Society, which the experience of the past year most clearly pointed out. Many of these have been effected, but the Board still feel that much time must elapse before the Society can perfect its rules and plan of operations so as to be most useful in encouraging agriculture and the mechanic arts.

We have found that holding the Show and Fair in different places has rendered the management somewhat more difficult; and although careful notice and advertisement of rules and plan of action were distributed throughout the State, yet, the mass of the public in the vicinity where the Show is held, are hardly prepared to fall in with and accept arrangements until they have had at least one year's experience.

At a meeting of the Trustees, holden at Augusta during the last session of the Legislature, several committees from different cities waited upon us with invitations to the Society to hold the next Show and Fair within their limits. These invitations were also accompanied by offers of material comfort and assistance.

After considering the several propositions, we thought best, from geographical reasons, added to the offers of the citizens of Bangor, to hold the next Show and Fair in that city, which was accordingly done.

Thus, the Middle, Western and Eastern portions of the State have enjoyed the advantage of having the Show and Fair holden in their midst. We believe that satisfactory results will follow the efforts of the Society this year.

While a much larger and more varied Show might have been made in the more densely populated portion of the State, and the results to the Society, financially speaking, more satisfactory, yet, the legitimate object of the labors of the Society is better answered, and, we believe, appreciated, by our Eastern farmers and mechanics.

The weather the week of the Show and Fair, until Friday, was favorable, and the city of Bangor was literally overrun with strangers. The hospitalities of the citizens were freely offered to hundreds who found it impossible to obtain lodgings at the hotels.

The Show commenced on Tuesday, the 29th of Sept., and up to Thursday night the receipts were such that we felt no doubt that the entire receipts of the Fair must exceed largely that holden in Portland last year. Friday morning commenced with a violent rain, effectually suspending the exhibition upon the grounds. And while it prevented thousands from starting from their homes to attend during this most exciting day of the exhibition, it induced those who had been in attendance, to seek their homes at once.

On Saturday, the exhibition upon the grounds was again resumed, but in presence of a comparatively small number of spectators. The rain the preceding day was so severe and cold that we thought best to dismiss the neat Stock, nearly all of which was driven away.

The Show of neat stock was not large, but many fine animals and herds of full blood and grades upon the grounds evidenced that the farmers of Maine are alive to the improvement of native, and introduction of blood stock.

The show of Horses was excellent, there being many more on exhibition than at any previous Show. Great care has been taken in the improvement of the breed of horses in this State; and the animals brought together at this Fair conclusively proved the superiority of Maine horses.

The Trustees regret to say that the show of Sheep was very meagre. That the interest in this important branch of husbandry is much lessened within a few years, there can be no doubt. This is the effect, undoubtedly, of the extreme fluctuation in the prices of wool. But at even a low price for wool, we believe that a hardy, vigorous flock of sheep should be kept by almost every farmer in Maine.

The exhibition at the halls was of the first order, and contributed largely to the success of the whole.

A new feature was added this year, in supplying motive power—a steam engine of thirty horse power, being in operation during the Fair, running such other machinery as required moving power to show its efficiency. Had it not been for the peculiar pressure of the times, rendering it onerous for the mechanic to incur the expense of displaying his work, this department of the exhibition would have been extremely interesting and useful. The display of labor saving machinery is generally small at our fairs. But supply steam power, or otherwise prepare to move machinery, and every new and useful invention applicable to our industry will seek this channel to introduce them to the public, and be a source of gratification and usefulness, also.

An unusually beautiful array of Fruit was made this year, the Bangor Horticultural Society generously uniting to assist in making up the show. The many varieties of apples, pears, plums, and grapes, exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

We believe that a general effort should be made in this State towards planting new orchards, and improving those previously planted. The knowledge that Maine apples are universally preferred for shipping, as well as home consumption, on account of their excellent keeping qualities, must induce the Maine farmer and horticulturist to make a strong move towards supplying the ever increasing demand for this excellent fruit.

The thanks of the Society are due to the gentlemen composing the several committees, most of whom promptly responded to our call for their services.

The executive government of the several railroad and steamboat routes leading towards Bangor are deserving your special thanks for a reduction in fare, and such accommodation as the public desired.

The Trustees take pleasure in communicating to the Society the kindness with which we were received as your representatives by the citizens of Bangor. The generous and unwearied co-operation of several gentlemen of that city in carrying out our plans is deserving your warmest thanks.

The financial results of the Show and Fair are as follows:—

Expense of Show and Fair, including Premium List awarded and paid, about	$8,000 00
Receipts of same,	7,408 10

The usual annuity of $1000 was received from the State Treasurer and applied according to the provisions under which it was granted.

About three thousand of the eight thousand dollars above mentioned was paid in premiums and gratuities.

The Trustees instructed the Treasurer to invest one thousand dollars of the funds in his hands in State Stock, which was accordingly done. For a more detailed statement of financial matters, we would respectfully refer you to the Treasurer's Report.

In submitting the foregoing Report, we are aware that some may be disappointed who based their expectations of financial success upon last year's operations. But the Trustees have been united in the desire to act with as much economy and prudence as is consonant with honorable transactions.

The Trustees have felt desirous that the premium list might be considerably increased, especially upon farm stock. But while so large a part of the receipts are necessarily used in preparing new grounds each year, and the necessary cattle sheds, hall fixtures, &c., we have been at loss to see how to bring about this desirable result. Hoping that the wisdom of the Society may point out the remedy at this time,

We remain yours, &c.,

THOS. S. LANG.

Treasurer's Report.

The financial transactions of the Maine State Ag. Society for the past year, are contained in the following statements:—

Cash in the Treasury, January 1, 1857,	$2,923 27
Amount of receipts from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1857,	8,444 10
Total,	$11,367 37
Disbursement from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1857,	$9,873 76
Leaving a balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1858, of	1,493 61
Total,	$11,367 37

There was received at the late Fair and Show at Bangor, the sum of $7,408 10, and the expenses attending the same were $8,000 00. The sum of $2,898 25 was awarded for premiums and gratuities—also one hundred and twenty diplomas and about sixty dollars worth of books.

Of the premiums awarded in 1856, $145 75 has not been called for, and under the regulations of the society, all premiums not called for within one year revert to the society.

The bounty of $1,000 granted by the State, for 1857, has been received, and expended for the encouragement of the various departments of agriculture, &c.

By order of the Trustees, I invested one thousand dollars of the funds in the treasury in State of Maine six per cent stock, which falls due March 1, 1858, and I would recommend that when done, it be reinvested in State or Bank stock.

The outstanding demands against the society are estimated at about $300, and the premiums uncalled for, $642.

I herewith present my account of receipts and expenditures, with the vouchers. WM. CALDWELL, *Treas.*

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1858.

A GREAT COW, OR A GREAT STORY. The Bangor Whig and Courier gives us the last cow story. It seems that besides yielding about two pounds and a half of butter per day, the family had "milk enough." We think that they either didn't desire much, or it was skimmed rather *blue*.

"Mr. Moses Work, who lives on the Valley Avenue in this city, informs us that from a single cow thirty pounds of butter were made in his family in twelve days in the month of January, besides using milk enough for the family. The butter was all made from the milk given in twelve days."

BUTTERMILK-MILK CREAM. C. R. D., in the Ohio Cultivator, recommends to place buttermilk when taken from the churn over a slow fire until it scalds. Remove it from the fire and let it settle; pour off the whey and the remainder will be nearly equal to butter for mixing purposes. For winter use put it away in a cask or jar, with now and then a handful of salt as you add more milk.

THE VELOCIMETRE. Among the new applications to be used by the Niagara in her next telegraphic trip is a new invention called a "velocimetre," the invention of a Mr. L. D. Towsley, by which an accuracy can be given to the dead-reckoning of a ship almost as great as by solar observation. The simple appliance of a ship's log is very imperfect, making no allowance for leeway. All this is obviated by this contrivance, which is an instrument so constructed and arranged as to indicate the true speed of a vessel, together with its leeway, and register to the same by mean of dials and hands placed in the cabin. Its first practical trial was on board of the Moses Taylor on her last trip to Aspinwall, where it is said to have worked with great precision. In laying the telegraph, it is expected that the use of this apparatus will cause a saving of fifty or a hundred miles of cable.

[New York Post.

SOOT IN CHIMNEYS, by taking fire, and dropping burning cinders on dry shingle roofs, causes many conflagrations. Most fires in the country originate in this way. Be particular to clean or burn out soot once a month when the roof is wet.

IT is not generally known that hog's lard or animal oil of almost any kind, is an antidote to the awful poison, strychnine. Dose: as much as can be got down the patient, and that as quickly as possible.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

Maine State Agricultural Society,

For the adoption of measures for the Settlement and Sale of the Public Lands of Maine.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled:

The Maine State Agricultural Society, by its Committee duly authorized, by vote passed at its meeting at Bangor on the first day of October 1857, respectfully ask of your honorable body, the adoption of such measures as will promote the settlement and sale of the public lands of Maine, and encourage Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Aarts and Manufactures in this State.

Before setting forth the objects contemplated by the vote of the Society, we may remark, that the same subject matter will naturally come before the Legislature from the action of that of last year, to whom a memorial of the same general character was addressed by a highly influential body of the citizens of this State, which memorial the Legislature caused to be printed, widely circulated and referred to your honorable body for action thereon; and to which we ask leave to refer as a part of our application, expressive of the general views entertained by the Society.

All the facts, suggestions and reasonings therein set forth, have been verified and confirmed by the experience of the past year.

The State of Maine from its geographical position and its physical geography, seems to be pointed out by nature for a rank among the most favored portions of the earth. Its soil, climate, mineral resources and geological formation, place Maine along side the Island of Great Britain in natural resources, while in commercial position, and in the capabilities for material success, few sections of the earth can claim superiority. With the single exception of the territory of England, where iron and coal are found with other mineral treasures, in convenient proximity to the navigable waters of the open sea, we look in vain for a territory of equal extent with Maine, that presents so many and obvious advantages for the fullest development of the race, in all that constitutes physical superiority, or that ensures the possession and enjoyment of the more refined institutions of modern civilization. The favoring winds whose direction gave easier access and egress to the ports of Britain than to those of France and Holland, finally transferred to the shores of England the dominion of our line of sea coast, conspire to give to the unrivalled harbors of Maine, the same superiority over those of any American state, in the race for commercial supremacy. The branch of industry, known as ship building, has received full development already, among the people of Maine. Our ship-builders annually put to sea, and retain as owners, an amount of shipping greater in proportion to the population, than those of any other State or country, and the seamen of Maine have carried their keels in every sea and every port on the face of the globe, exciting everywhere admiration and regard. The ships of Maine are a type of her civilization. They are not more striking than the character of those that sail them. The ship-masters of Maine are equal to the more accomplished men of other callings or professions. Without undervaluing any class of our own citizens we may fairly urge upon the farmers of Maine, the example of our seamen, in their efforts to make the sons of Maine as preeminent on the land as on the sea. To do this, we must encourage the various branches of industry suited to the habits of our people, and the natural advantages of our position.

We have manufacturing facilities such as are nowhere else enjoyed, by the convenient proximity of inexhaustible water power to the sea coast, and thence to the sources of our rivers, which, rising amid the mountains of the interior, drain their waters over a succession of cascades, through our own territory, to the ocean.

We have mineral wealth, in the form of iron, clay, marble, limestone, and granite, of inexhaustible extent and of the finest quality, sufficient to employ, in ordinary times, an amount of capital, nearly, if not quite, equal to that now engaged in the various branches of manufacturing industry in this State. But equally valuable, if not greater, are our agricultural resources.

We have a soil suited to agriculture and horticulture in all their varied forms, with a salubrious climate, one that especially favors the raising of hay and stock, and the cultivation of fruit—so that the more profitable forms of productive industry, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and mining, may be carried on in Maine to the best advantage.

In this enumeration we have omitted lumbering, heretofore one of the leading pursuits of our people. This is a branch of labor common to new countries only; rarely yielding steady profits, or contributing to the permanent wealth of the community.

The obvious tendency of lumbering pursuits is to create habits of over expenditure, which leave the bulk of all profit derived therefrom in the hands of the owners of the land, not in the pockets of the operator. The two interests must be united before the cutting and working of lumber can fairly be reckoned as a branch of productive industry.

If the physical and commercial advantages of Maine, viewed simply in their relations to the other States of the Union, are questioned, her superior advantages for European trade, are undeniable. In proof of this we might fairly content ourselves with a simple reference to the change of ideas, and of commercial policy since the inception of the railway from Portland to Montreal, in 1844. At that time, Great Britain protected colonial products, and thereby, forced the export of Upper Canada through the St. Lawrence. This policy was abandoned in 1849, with the repeal of the British Corn Laws, under the influence of our drawback law of 1845; by which, after 1846, foreign goods were allowed to pass through our territory free of duty.

The trade of Upper Canada was at once diverted through the United States, and in 1849, 24,936 barrels of Canadian flour were admitted. In 1852, 466,912 barrels, and in 1854, the quantity reached 762,575 barrels. Reciprocal trade soon followed, and in 1854 the breadstuffs and raw material of British America and the United States were admitted into each country free.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

MEMORIAL OF THE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

We would ask a careful perusal of the memorial of the Maine State Agricultural Society to the Legislature, which we publish in this number of the Farmer. It is a valuable document, for which we are indebted to the industry and statistical research of the Chairman of the committee, John A. Poor, Esq. Though somewhat long, you will find every part of it full of facts which every person in the State should know, and ponder over carefully.

The truth is, Maine presents the singular and anomalous spectacle of a State, rich in millions of acres of public lands of unsurpassed fertility, rich in resources of field and forest, of tide water, of river and millstream, of lumber and of minerals, and of agricultural capacity and salubrious climate, yet foolishly setting them almost at nought, neglecting most inexcusably to cherish and bring their power into action, and her people yearning after the doubtful advantages of other locations in more distant States.

This singular, and unaccountable propensity among us to undervalue the resources of our own domain, which God has so abundantly scattered around us, and to send our sons and our capital abroad, and spend our energies in other lands, has been a great damage to our State. We said it was an unaccountable propensity. We must recall that expression, we can account for it,—easily, too. It can be accounted for in the short sighted policy, in the almost total neglect of our State Government, to encourage by every reasonable means in its power, the industrial energy of the people when applied to the developing and unfolding of the varied resources alluded to. Until recently, we have taxed and hampered associated capital, as applied to manufacturing and other enterprises, and thereby, instead of inviting in capital, and by consequence increasing business, and the rewards of industry, we have driven it out, and our sons and daughters have followed after it. It really seems to us as if we have been infatuated with an insane desire to do all in our power to build up other States and countries rather than our own. That we have succeeded in this is too well proved by looking at the multitudes of Maine people found in the business centers all over the continent, and then in looking at the few who remain at home. These are humiliating confessions but they are true, too true, and, unless we pause and consider whither we are going—and retrace our steps,—unless we rouse up and take prompt, speedy and energetic measures to bring about a change of policy, and wake up business at home, by a more liberal governmental course towards ourselves, we are doomed to see a more rapid *exodus* of our people than ever before, and consequent greater decline of our prosperity.

And now is the time to do it. The commercial whirlwind has deranged and brought almost to a "stand-still," business of every kind abroad. The dazzling prospects heretofore held out in other parts of the Union, and which have lured away our enterprising young men have become obscured. The rush amongst us for distant *eldorados* is vastly checked, and the time is favorable to turn our thoughts to our own State, and to devise, seriously and carefully, a new policy, which, while it will afford scope for the activity of the capital, skill and energy of our own people, will increase our strength and give us a high stand. The effect of such a course in other States, and other parts of the world, is clearly and forcibly shewn in the memorial, where all the statements in reference thereto are illustrated by indisputable statistical facts. Every friend to Maine should carefully examine them, and then seriously ask himself, if like causes will not produce like effects here, as well as elsewhere, and whether we are doing our duty in thus slumbering with so much indifference and apathy, over the means that the Almighty has given us, for the very purpose of making ourselves a prosperous and flourishing community? Ask yourselves whether that State, or State Government is fulfilling its destiny, that, with millions of acres as fertile acres as can be found under the light of the sun, takes no active measures to give the same facilities for their occupation, and for obtaining ingress and egress to and from them, as neighboring States do to theirs, but suffers them to become a bill of cost, (as they have the year past,)* and tamely looks on and sees its children migrating by thousands, to build up the States referred to?

We are happy to know that the memorial is well received by our legislature now in session, and that there is a disposition to do something—to change the policy hitherto pursued, to get out of the false and disastrous position we have so long occupied. What that will be we do not yet know,—but this we do know, there must be no more sleeping and dreaming over this matter. The time for action has come.

*According to the Land Agent's report, the receipts from sales of settling lands, for road labor, etc., for the past year, amount to the enormous sum of *eleven hundred dollars!* It should have been twice as many thousands.

NEW PATENTS. During the fortnight ending the 2d inst., the following patents were granted to residents of New England:—

W. K. Foster of Bangor, Me., for improvement in making blades for pencil sharpeners. Abel Hildreth, of Thomaston, Me., for improvement in tidal alarms. C. A. Shaw & James Clark, of Biddeford, Me., for improvement in apparatus for tanning skins. O. W. Bailey of Boston, Mass., assignor to the Boston Locomotive Works, for improvement in Furnaces for Locomotives. B. F. Sturtevant of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Elmer Townsend, for an improved method of preparing blanks for Shoe Pegs.—Artemas Baker of Templeton, Mass, for Improved Tool for Manufacturing Splint Baskets. Sawell H. Bowker of Worcester, Mass. for Improvement in Machines for forming Bonnet Frames. Thomas C. Wales of Dorcester, Mass, for Improvement in Water Proof Boots and Shoes Simon Wood of Worcester, Mass., for Improvement in the mode of operating Pistons of Pumps. George Darby of Augusta, Me., for Improvement in Hot Air Furnaces. Harold Kelsea, of North Branch, in Antrim, N. H., assignor to himself and Henry Dunklee, assignors to D. B. & J. C. Fuller of New York, N. Y., for Improvement in manufacturing Sewing Silk. Moses Bucklin, of Grafton, N. H., for Improvement in Cultivator Teeth. Francis Arnold, of Middle Haddam, Conn., for Improvement in Clamps for holding ladies hair in curl. Twentyman Wood, of Greenwich, Conn., for improved method of feeding the Bolt on Shingle Machines.

LARGE PIGS. In advance of the "drove" that have been for some weeks patiently awaiting notoriety through our columns, we drive out the following big ones from Appleton:—One killed by Mr. Hiram Keene, age 20 months, weight 708½ lbs.; one by Francis Keating, age 17½ mos., weight 596 lbs.; and one by A. P. Gilman, 7 mos., weight 346 lbs.; and two by William Walker, age, 8 months, weight, respectively, 400½ lbs. and 382 lbs. All fine pigs, and worthy compeers of some score or more whose weights shall ere long be duly chronicled.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The January number is at hand, and is even more interesting to the general reader than for some time past. The following is a table of contents:—"Hunger and Thirst;" "What will he do with it?"—part VIII.; "The Bells of Botreaux: a Legend;" "Debit and Credit;" "The Scottish Universities;" "The Poorbeah Mutiny—the Punjab;" "Beranger;" and "the First Bengal European Fusiliers in the Delhi Campaign." Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79, Fulton Street, at $3,00 a year.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Since the commencement of the current volume of this valuable periodical, the weekly numbers have been highly readable, interesting and instructive. In one of them we had, entire, Dickens' Christmas story, an excellent thing of the kind. Among the many admirable selections in the last three or four numbers, the following are a few: "Richard Hooker;" "The Student—a story of Blen Cathara;" "A really good day's Fishing;" "St. Augustine—Orators of the Ancient Church;" "Old St. Ann's Gateway;" "The Bells of Botreaux;" "Hashish;" "China;" "Meteoric Stones;" "The Utah Question." Besides these there are many poetical selections and short articles. The Living Age is issued weekly, 64 pages, at $6 a year, by Littell, Son & Co., Boston, and is richly worth the price of subscription.

SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE. Messrs. Harper & Bros., New York, have just issued, in their Library of Select Novels, a new work by George Eliot, entitled Scenes of Clerical Life, originally published in Blackwood's Magazine. They are highly interesting. The series embraces the following tales:—"The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton;" "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story; and "Janet's Repentance." For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston; C. A. Pierce, Augusta.

NOTICES of several new works are unavoidably postponed. Among them are "Debit and Credit," (for sale by Pierce,) "The World of Mind," and "European Acquaintance," from Harper, Bros., and the Historical Magazine for February.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. The memorial of the State Ag. Society occupies so large a space in today's paper, that we are compelled to omit our usual compend of Congressional proceedings.

The principal business, on Monday, was the reference of the Kansas message in the House, mentioned in our last.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the sessions of the Senate were mostly occupied by the debate on the army bill. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House, little business of general interest has been transacted. On Thursday, the Speaker announced the special committee to whom was referred the Kansas message. (See Washington items.) The committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the tariff of 1856, reported a resolve for the arrest of J. W. Walcott of Boston, to answer to a charge of contempt in refusing to testify before said committee. The resolve was adopted, and on Friday, Mr. W. was brought before the House, when, at his request, after declaring himself innocent of any design to commit the offence charged upon him, he was allowed till Monday to purge himself from the charge. Without further transactions of importance, the House adjourned to Monday.

A CURIOUS CALCULATION. One of our brother Editors, who has evidently been exercising his ciphering abilities somewhat, upon the fashions of the present day, has thus figured out the proportions of a modern belle:—

Supposing the colored fashion plates in recent magazines to represent females five feet three inches in height, the proportions would make them *six inches* in diameter at the waist, and *four feet nine inches* at the bottom of the skirt. Beautiful models these for the wives and mothers of American *Sovereigns!*

Of course the writer of the above is an "old bach." He must beware of the "beautiful models," hereafter, or he may be called to account for his statements when he least expects it.

THE KALLOCH CASE. We learn from the Boston Journal that this case, which created so much excitement a few months ago, has been finally disposed of, District Attorney Morse having at length entered a *nol. pros.* in the case of Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs Rev. I. S. Kalloch.

STATE AG. SOCIETY. It will be seen by our advertising columns that the Trustees of the State Ag. Society have called for proposals for locating the next show.

FIRE IN BIDDEFORD. The Biddeford Gazette says the barn belonging to the City Farm was consumed by fire on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., with its contents, consisting of 7 cows, 3 oxen 3 calves, 3 hogs, 2 yearlings, upwards of 30 tons of hay, 20 bushels corn, 79 of oats, 12 of wheat, 8 of beans, and all the farming tools. One of the four oxen was taken out, but so much injured as to make it necessary to kill him. There was but one horse, which was saved with great difficulty. Three hogs were also saved. The dwelling house, by being constantly kept wet, was saved uninjured. The fire was set by a boy named Hutchins, who, with his mother, was put in the Almshouse the day previous, and who were incensed because they could not receive aid without going to the Poor House. He has been committed to jail, and his mother was also committed in default of bail to appear as a witness.

LAND SLIDE. An avalanche made a journey on Monday last in the town of Montville, upon the farm of Mr. Elisha Murray, coming in contact with Mr. Murray's house with such violence as to break in the doors and windows, throwing Mrs. Murray upon the floor, dislocating her shoulder and fracturing both bones of her arms. It filled the house with water, snow and ice, making its way down by bursting the partitions into the cellar. It came with such power that it swept a path four or five feet deep and some forty or fifty wide, carrying away stone walls and fences, scattering the stones and rails over the field to the distance of forty to fifty rods. The farm is situated near the foot of the mountain called "Hog Back," it being about the most elevated land in the County of Waldo.

[Belfast Age.

INCENDIARISM. An attempt was made this morning to fire the grocery store of Dr. James N. Hall, corner of Congress and Washington strets. One or more persons entered the store about 5 o'clock, and after turning a can of fluid into a tub of butter, ignited the contents by throwing a quarter gross of lighted matches into it. Had it not been for the timely discovery of the fire by Dr. Hall, a serious conflagration would have followed. Two men were seen to cross over from the store to the opposite side of the street a short time before the fire was discovered.

[State of Maine.

THE POLYGAMIST. Since the arrest of Coombs alias Estes for bigamy, the police have succeeded in finding five women who claim to be the wives of the rascal, and this morning the entire five were taken to the jail, where Estes is now confined for want of bail, and confronted him in his cell. Each of the five females claimed the prisoner as her leige lord, and he, we believe, did not deny the imputation that he had given to each his solemn promise to be a fond and faithful husband. The scene was interesting but brief, as the prisoner seemed to fear like Macbeth, while witnessing the procession of Kings, that it might "stretch out till the crack of doom," and turned away to avoid the sight.

[Boston Herald.

FIRE IN VASSALBOROUGH. The Age says: "the extensive Saw Mills &c., belonging to the "Vassalboro' Company," at Seven Mile Brook, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night 4th inst., together with a small amount of lumber. Loss estimated at $6,000—partially insured."

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Financial Operation. A Mr. Jones of Virginia went to New Orleans a little while ago, and carried a valise containing some jewelry and $100,000 in notes with him. He lost the valise in an eating-house, and has since spent much time and cash in trying to recover it and its contents. J. Hoag, the proprietor of the eating-house, was arrested last week, and the property found in his possession. Only $40 and a gold watch were missing.

Effect of the Postal Reform in France. An official return, published by the Paris Post office, shows that the number of letters distributed in France, which in 1847 was only 127,480,000, had increased in 1856 to 251,997,700, exclusive of 2,867,904, which remained in the dead letter office, in consequence of defective or illegible addresses. The number has therefore more than doubled since the postal reform.

Vessel Burned at Sea. Baltimore, Feb. 10. The schooner C. R. Vickery, from Attakapas, reports that in latitude 34 34, longitude 81 14, saw a vessel, supposed to be a brig of three to four hundred tuns, burned nearly to the water's edge, abandoned. On the first day out, Thomas Hodgden of Bath, Me., mate of the C. R. Vickery, fell overboard and was drowned.

Sugar Refinery Sold. New York, Feb. 10. The whole effects of the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refinery Company were sold at the Merchants' Exchange this noon. The price obtained was $240,000 above the mortgages ($207,000,) making $447,000. The buyers were the United States Steam Refinery Company, whose existence was first made know this morning. The new Company has a capital of $500,000.

The Collins Steamers. It is reported that the government is in arrears to the Collins steamship company for past service to the amount of over $160,000, and as the company is out of funds, and Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co. refuse further advances, a suspension of the trips of the line has been rendered unavoidable.

Real Estate in New York. The Journal of Commerce says that very little is doing yet, either in real estate or rents. Real estate agents complain of the season as dull and backward. There is less inquiry than usual for houses for rent.

KANSAS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9. The Leavenworth correspondent of the Democrat says that a bill providing for a Constitution had passed the Kansas Legislature.

Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds. McLean, the chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City at Calhoun's request; that he had not seen them since, and that the Deleware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton. This was doubted, and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton, to search Calhoun's office, and found buried in the ground under a wood pile the identical returns which McLean swore to having sent to Platte City.

Gov. Denver, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that Calhoun counted on the 14th ult; that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this, Diffendorf had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing returns to Calhoun at Weston county, subsequent to the count at Lecompton.

It was said that evidence would be produced of his preventing Calhoun from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for McLean and Sherwood, who had fled to escape arrest.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11. The Kansas correspondent of the Ledger says that Gov. Denver will probably veto all the acts of special legislation of the Territorial Legislature.

It is stated by the friends of the bill providing for another Constitutional Convention, that they have sufficient friends to carry it over the Governor's veto.

The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature, is giving rise to much discussion. The argument of the ultraists in its favor is that its repeal will place the Territory in its former lawless condition. Some members acknowledge their being pledged to their constituents to bring about the repeal at any cost.

The rumor was discredited at Lawrence that intelligence had been received from Washington that Denver would soon be recalled, and John R. Porter appointed in his stead.

From several accounts, the difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private character.

THE ROBBER CAUGHT. Our readers will recollect that we recorded a few days since the robbery of the Treasurer's Safe. We are glad to announce that the robber has been detected, is now in the lock-up, and takes his trial this morning, before Judge Smith. The name of this abstracter of deposits is Charles F. Sedgely of Topsham, and it is understood that he makes a clean breast of it by owning up. With the money stolen at the time we noticed before, he bought him a little place at Topsham, and afterwards when he came down here to get the deed recorded, he went again to the safe while the Treasurer was at dinner, breaking first into the office and then into a draw, and stole what change there was, about 60 cents, with which he paid for recording the deed. He was suspected, and the officers having been on his track for about a week, have finally treed him.

[Bath Tribune, 9th.

FIRE AT ST. ALBANS. The store of Senator Lothrop, at St. Albans, was destroyed by fire Feb. 1st. No insurance. There were charged upon the books accounts amounting to about $4000. The stock of goods is estimated at about $1500. The Kennebec Journal says: "Senator Lothrop has during the last few years suffered very serious losses of property. In October, three years ago, he lost by freshet $2500 worth of railroad sleepers. In December followine, his tannery, mill, and other property, was destroyed, to the amount of $10,000."

BEAR HUNT. On Saturday, 23d ult., several men who were at work in the woods on Blueberry Mountain, Dixfield, started a bear. He was followed by a number of persons round the mountain until night. The next morning the chase was renewed, and the bear followed into Canton. Though wounded meantime in the neck, nevertheless bruin kept on his march for some ten miles, when he was fired upon by a man standing in his door-yard. Soon after the dogs grappled with the animal on the bank of the Androscoggin just above Peterson's Rips; but the bear took to the river, which was not frozen at this place, and swam across. A couple of men with axes met him here and killed him.

FIRE. An unoccupied house on North st., belonging to Daniel Starbird, was destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and the barn connected with it was demolished to prevent the fire from communicating to a neighboring dwelling. Loss stated by the owner at about $500. Insured for $450 in the Lincoln Company, Bath. The fire, without doubt, was purposely set. [Gardiner Journal.

ACCIDENT. We regret to learn that Michael Hildreth, Esq., was seriously injured on Friday last, by being pressed between a load of wood and a tree. His collar bone was broken and the flesh badly bruised. He will not probably be able to resume his usual occupation for several weeks.

[Gardiner Journal.

SAD OCCURRENCE. We learn that Mrs. Folsom, of Monticello, was found dead Jan. 27th, in a well near the house. It is supposed that she fell in accidentally. The water was about four feet deep in the well, and when found she appeared to be standing on her feet. [Pioneer.

ALTERED BILLS. Bills of the Merchants Bank, altered from *ones* to *fives*, are in circulation in this city. Several of them have been passed at restaurants and other places of business within a day or two. The alteration is made by pasting the figure 5 over the 1, and the words "five dollars" upon the "one dollar." Careful scrutiny will not fail to detect the fraud.

[Portland Advertiser.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

MAYOR TIEMANN AFTER THE GAMBLERS. Saturday night, 16th inst., a descent was made upon a gambling house at the corner of Grand street and East Broadway, New York, by the police, acting under the orders of Mayor Tiemann. When the officers officially announced themselves, and their determination to arrest the gamesters, there was such a getting up and down stairs, and out of windows, and into closets, and other hiding places, as has seldom been witnessed. All attempts to escape, however, were unavailing, and the majority of the party surrendered at discretion. The keeper of the establishment, the banker and about twenty others, were marched off to durance vile.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. John Dooley, a man nearly fifty years of age, was stabbed through the heart with a sword cane yesterday morning, by an Irishman named Martin Dowd. The homicide was committed at the house No. 173 East 25th street, and grew out of an attempt made by Dooley to quiet a disturbance in the groggery kept by Dowd.

The police on Friday and Saturday last arrested fifteen men on a charge of stealing about six thousand dollars worth of pork and lard from the packing establishment of W. B. Barker & Co, foot of Van Brunt street, Red Hook Point. A majority of the persons arrested have been in the employment of Messrs. Barker & Co.

An aged lady named Honora O'Brien was so badly cut on the head with a pitcher during a fight last night at No. 3 Mission place, Five Points, that it is thought she cannot recover. Mrs. Ellen Sheppard, by whom the blow was given, was arrested.

A fight occurred this morning at Lindmuller's lager beer saloon, in William street, in which a Frenchman, named Henry Murbak, was terribly beaten about the head with a slung shot and other weapons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9. Officer Croft will proceed to Richmond, Va., to day with the requisition for the body of Powers, the alleged kidnapper of young Anderson, the negro. Powers was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, and on this indictment Gov. King has issued this requisition upon Gov. Wise.

A letter from on board the steam frigate Powhattan, at Funchal, Madeira, Jan. 4, says, ex-President Pierce and wife will probably go to Spain and Italy in the spring, and not return under a year. Mrs. Pierce's health is evidently improving.

J. W. Watson, formerly a clerk in the store of A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, was on Monday arrested, charged with embezzling goods to the amount of about $1500.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. Rev. Dr. McFarland has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Hartford.

A suit is being instituted against the Rev. Dr. Marvine, by the corporation authorities, for the penalty incurred for not complying with the ordinance which requires the registry of marriages. It alleges that Mr. Marvine did not send in the registry of the marriage sworn to have been solemnized by him between the late Dr. Harvey Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham.

Charles Bresten, a cutter in the employ of Messrs. F. Kirkland & Co., clothing dealers, in Park place, is in custody, charged with robbing his employers during the last few years, of goods to the amount of from 15,000 to $20,000.

Judge Betts yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the barque Panchita, which was seized on the coast of Africa by a British man-of-war, and brought to this port by a British prize crew, and subsequently libeled as having been engaged in the slave trade. The Judge ordered that the libel be dismissed and the vessel discharged from custody, on the ground that government failed to produce sufficient proof to sustain the charge.

Inspector James Buckley of the detective police force of Manchester, England, has arrived in this city from Chicago, having in custody a Mr. James Mellor of Ashton-under-Lyne, Solicitor, in search of whom he came to this country a few weeks ago armed with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of forgery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13. The Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The six hundred inmates were all saved, though in the panic it was accomplished with difficulty. Loss upwards of $30,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14. George H. Simonson, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, was probably fatally injured last night in Fulton street, Brooklyn, by a slung shot in the hands of some member of Engine Co. No. 5. Patrick Lally has been arrested, and the Police are in search of two others who were in his company at the time.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY AT NEW HAVEN. *New Haven, Feb. 9.* A sad affair occurred here at half-past 6 this evening. Wm. Miles, foreman of Hose Company No. 2, whose house is in the rear of the College, was shot by a student, whose name is not yet publicly known. The student, in a moment after, was badly hurt by a fireman. Two or three students and as many firemen then engaged in the fight, and the clothes of one of the latter were badly cut by a knife, but no wounds were made. Three shots were fired, two of which are supposed to have lodged in the left side of Miles, whose recovery is very doubtful. He is only about twenty years old. There had been a disturbance between the parties for some days, such as hooting by the students and throwing water by the firemen.

New Haven, Feb. 11. Wm. Miles expired at half-past 2 o'clock this morning. The legal investigation is going on, but the testimony is suppressed for the present. The whole affair creates much feeling, yet no general outbreak is now apprehended.

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS—*The effects of Kerosene, or Coal Oil, on Wheat.* It seems that a ship at New Orleans took on board a lot of kerosene, consigned to merchants in this city, and afterwards completed her cargo by taking in a quantity of wheat. On the arrival of the vessel in New York it was found that the effluvia of the oil had percolated the wheat, seriously damaging it. The wheat was discharged, and stored in a warehouse, adjoining another building in which was stored about 12,000 bushels of good white wheat. The effluvia from the damaged wheat also permeated it, and damaged it to an estimated extent of about 25 per cent. Disputes have grown up as to who shall be liable for the damages sustained. The consignees of the wheat from New Orleans claimed damages from the ship, which it refused to accord, and the former have commenced a suit for the recovery of the same. The owners of the wheat in the building adjoining the warehouse in which the damaged wheat was stored claim damages from the warehouse which received the injured wheat from the vessel. As this is the first case of the kind which has resulted in serious damage from the shipment of kerotene, it is well to note the fact, in order that future trouble may be avoided. [N. Y. Herald.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. *New York, Jan. 31.* A letter from Geo. Seward, Esq., Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., dated at London, Jan. 15, says—Our arrangements here for the completion of the wire we have in hand, are progressing satisfactorily, and I trust and believe that our next attempt will be crowned with success. The machinery is being overhauled, under the direction of British and American engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty.

The English Government has again granted us the use of ships, and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost, is going on satisfactorily. It is intended at present to take out 2800 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time.

FREE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA. A bill is now before the Virginia Legislature to provide for the enslavement of free negroes under certain circumstances. It proposes to hire them out for a period of three years from the date of the passage of the act, the proceeds of their hire to be appropriated to their transportation from the State. The hiring shall be managed by an overseer, to be chosen by the county courts of the several counties of the State; but it shall be competent for any free negro within the limitation above assigned, to emigrate voluntarily or enslave himself at his discretion. At the end of three years all free negroes found in the State are to be sold into slavery, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the State.

FROM NICARAGUA. *New York, Feb. 14.* The Herald learns from Nicaragua that the treaty between Yrissarri and our government had been ratified, and also that the treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua had been rejected by the first named Republic. These events would, it was thought, lead to the renewal of hostilities.

There were great rejoicings in Granada on the receipt of the news of the capture of Gen. Walker by the U. S. naval forces.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. (New York Herald correspondence.) The Senate had a short executive session to-day, and confirmed a large batch of unimportant nominations. They also confirmed A. S. Gallup, postmaster at Providence, R. I., vice Sayles. The President has appointed Warren Bryant Collector at Buffalo.

The five steam sloops-of-war now being built have been named by the President as follows: the one building at Pensacola, "Pensacola;" the one at Norfolk, "Richmond;" the one at Philadelphia, "Lancaster;" the one at New York, "Brooklyn;" and the one at Boston, "Hartford."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. The Speaker announced the following as the Committee under the resolution of Mr. Harris of Ill., to which shall be referred the Kansas Message and the Lecompton Constitution, with instructions:

Messrs. Harris of Ill., Stephens of Ga., Morrill of Vt., Letcher of Va., Wade of Ohio, Quitman of Miss., Winslow of N. C., Bennett of N. Y., White of Pa., Walbridge of Mich., Anderson of Mo., Buffinton of Mass., Russell of N. Y., Stevenson of Ky. and Adrian of N. J.

The Postmaster General having to-day been notified that the Collins line steamship Atlantic will not make her departure from New York on Saturday with the mails for Liverpool, has authorized the Postmaster of New York to dispatch the mails by a suitable substitute, provided that they can be delivered in Liverpool for the sea postage.

(N. Y. Herald correspondence.) The Republicans are very indignant at the construction of the Kansas Committee. They allege that the speaker has appointed the very best men on the Democratic side, while on the Republican side, with one or two exceptions, he has selected those least acquainted with the subject. It is rumored this evening that a resolution will be offered discharging the committee, and selecting one by the House. Such a resolution, however, cannot be carried. A Democratic Senatorial Caucus was held this morning in the ante-room of the Senate. After a consultation relative to the business before Congress, and the Kansas question in particular, and without coming to any conclusion, they adjourned to meet on Monday next. Broderick and Stuart were present at the caucus. These Senators were informed that in future no Senators inimical to the Kansas policy of the administration would be expected to attend any caucus of Democratic Senators; in fact, Douglas, Broderick and Stuart are read out of the party.

(Tribune correspondence.) Mr. Wolcott was arrested at 8 o'clock this evening by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and is in custody of officers at Willard's. He will be brought before the House to-morrow and interrogated by the Speaker as to whether he received $58,000 from Lawrence, Stone & Co., and what he did with the money. It is thought that he will not answer, and will attempt to get a habeas corpus. The Investigating Committee do not believe that he expended the money in Congress. There is no evidence of such use of it. Their impression appears to be that it went into his own pockets, and that it was paid to him after the adjournment, in two payments, one of $25,000 and one of $33,000.

(Courier and Enquirer correspondence.) It appears from the Treasury Department that the total amount of receipts paid into the Treasury from March 3, 1789, when the Constitution of the United States went into operation, to the 1st of July, 1857, was $1,955,000,000. The expenditures were: for the naval and military service $824,000,000; for the civil list, $119 000,000; for Revolutionary and other pensions, $77,300,000; redemption of public debt $598,000,000.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans, on the 10th inst. Generals Comonfort and Garcia Conde are passengers.

The Tennessee bring Vera Cruz dates of the 7th. On the morning of the 21st, Comonfort, abandoned by his troops, left the city of Mexico, when the pronunciados entered the palace, and named A. Cessigo de Notables as the head of the government.

Notables elected Zuloaga as Provisional President. Puebla, Tonca, and other points within a radius of the city, have acknowledged the government, which has been organized, and nominated its Ministers. They, however, up to the 7th, had not a single port, and were depending upon the clergy for support.

Juarez, as President of the Supreme Court, is President of the Republic under the Constitution, and has called Congress together at Guanapanito, the great point of union of the liberals, while Parodi, de Clado, Artenja, l'Egaledo, at several points, were preparing to unite and march against the Mexicans.

Lazard holds Orizabe. The Castle of Perote is in the hands of the Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11. Further intelligence by the Tennessee is to the effect that eleven days' fighting took place in the City of Mexico before Zuloaga triumphed: only a few persons were killed.

Juarez, Parodi, Degolado, and others, oppose the new government. They were expected to march against the City of Mexico, and preparations were making to meet them; so that more fighting was inevitable.

Gen. Alfaro had pronounced, at San Luis Potose, in favor of Santa Anna as Dictator.

Gen. Zuloaga had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military bodies, which declared the property of the eccleiastical corporations alienable, and annulling the sales of property made under said laws.

It was reported that the clergy had loaned to the new party a million dollars.

Advices from Sonora show a state of civil war.

Accounts from Northern Mexico state that Governors Gazza and Vidaurri have settled their difficulties, and that the States Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila will not act in union in the coming conflict.

THE MORMONS NOT TO BE BOUGHT OFF. The Washington Union denies the report that negotiations are in progress between the administration and Mr. Bernhisel for the withdrawal of the army from Utah, the emigration of the Mormons to some island of the ocean, and the purchase of their lands in Salt Lake Valley by the government. The army has been dispatched to Utah, as to one of the military departments of the country, where its presence is required independently of the Mormons; and it would probably remain in that department in the strength that has been dispatched there, though every Mormon should evacuate the Territory. The Mormons are only squatters on the lands at Salt Lake, never having paid the Government one cent for them. It would be remarkable if the Government should negotiate for the purchase of its own lands which it has never sold. The only thing which will make the Mormons leave Utah or submit to the constitutional government of the Union will be the presence of troops in large enough numbers to show that forcible resistance would be destruction.

TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. Some time ago a French engineer, M. Tnome de Gamond, published a plan for uniting England with France by means of a tunnel beneath the sea, from Bologne sur-Mer to Dover. We learn from Paris that the Emperor of the French regards such a tunnel as both desirable and practicable, and that by his orders M. de Gamond's plan was referred to a commission of government civil engineers, all eminent men. This commission, after examining the scheme in all its details, have come to the conclusion that it is feasible, and ought to be seriously entertained, and it has recommended the government to disburse £20,000 for the purpose of making new investigations respecting it. The same commission recommended that the English government should be requested to say if it be disposed to take any part in these investigations. [Literary Gazette.

B. AND M. R. R. From the Report of Commissioner Smith, recently published, we should judge that the affairs of the Boston and Maine Railroad Co. are in a flourishing condition. The Company has no floating debt, and the funded debt amountes to only $50,000. The nett earnings of the road for the year ending Nov. 30, after deducting all expenses, amounted to $357,477 04. Two dividends of three per cent. each were paid during the year, leaving a surplus not divided of $106,161 04.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK. *Philadelphia, Feb. 10.* At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank, it was announced that Mr. Allibone has assigned his property for the benefit of the bank. A resolution for an assessment by the bank was adopted; as also were resolutions censuring President Allibone and Daniel Deal as colluding together in their common plunder of the bank, and desiring that whatever punishment the criminal law inflicts on such dishonesty, should be enforced.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Sunday, bringing dates from Europe to the 30th, one week later than the news in our last paper. We are compelled to make but a brief summary:—

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament would assemble on the fourth of February. Palmerston had as usual issued circulars soliciting early attendance of supporters of the Government, as matters of considerable importance will come under discussion.

Numerous deputations waited on Palmerston to urge the immediate abolition of church rates. They met with such lukewarm encouragement that they adopted indignant resolutions, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia had been invested with the order of the Garter.

The Leviathan had been pushed twenty-five feet off the ends of launching ways, and her cradles were being removed. She had over 17 feet of water under her, and was expected to float the 30th or 31st.

Resolutions were pending before the General Court of the East India Company deprecating the proposed change in the Government of India, and were carried by almost a unanimous vote. The London Advertiser asserts that the India bill will not be half so sweeping as generally believed, and as at first intended. The Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure in its progress through Parliament, and it will not pass this year. If not withdrawn it will be shelved at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The Bank of England reduced the rate of discount on the 29th to 4 per cent. The reduction produced little or no effect on the money market or stock exchange.

FRANCE. The army of line is to be divided under five great commands, confided to Marshals Castellano, Bosquet, Pellissier, Canrobert and Vaillant, and having their general quarters at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulonire and Tours.

Addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor, were worded in such strong language as to attract much attention. The Zouaves almost regret that they had not an opportunity to manifest their zeal in a striking manner; and the address of the 82d regiment contains the following sentence: "And if your Majesty wants soldiers to reach these men even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to design the 82d regiment as part of the advance guard of this army."

Addresses from other regiments appear to have been worded still stronger, for the Moniteur has omitted some of the paragraphs.

ITALY. A plot against the life of the king of Naples has been discovered. Ten persons, Frenchmen, are said to have landed at Naples, to carry out the design. A conspiracy was also discovered at Ascoli, the objects of which were unknown.

It is stated that the Rothschilds were negociating a loan for the Papal government.

An insurrectionary movement in Rome, is said to have been planned for the 15th of Jan., but the police frustrated it.

AUSTRIA. The Vienna Journal says that the National Bank contains a greater amount of specie, by three millions florins, than ever before.

RUSSIA. It is said that Russia intends to restore all marine stations on the Circassian coast, but on a new system which will evade the Paris treaty. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY. It is asserted that the British government has agreed to pay pecuniary indemnity to the Porte for the occupation of the Island of Perim, the amount to be fixed amicably between the two powers without the intervention of any other.

Serious disturbances are said to have broken out in Bosnia, and a force of 3000 men has been sent to suppress them.

INDIA. The following despatch was received late Friday night.

Bombay, Jan. 9th. Sir J. Outram defeated the rebels near Alumbagh on Dec. 22d, and took four guns. His own loss was trifling.

Sir Colin Campbell on Dec. 12th advanced towards Furuckabad, and intended to proceed thence to Agra. Col. Seaton's column re-occupied Mynpoore on the 27th of Dec., after defeating the rebels and taking six guns. Brigadier General Chamberlain proceeds with a column in Rohileumb, and afterwards joins Sir Colin at Agra. The Dacca mutineers have entered Assam country. Her Majesty's 54th foot were in pursuit. The conduct of the 31st regiment of native infantry has excited suspicion. Sir Hugh Rose proceeds immediately with a force to the relief of the garrison. The population of Indore have been disarmed, and tranquility has been restored. Punjaub and Scinde are all quiet, but strong suspicions are entertained of Kholapoor Rajah's movements. All quiet now. New depredations by Khandersh Bheels have been reported, and Hassic and Peinth rebels have been severely handled. A grand entertainment has been given by the native gentlemen of Bombay, to all European troops in the garrison.

CHINA. The correspondent of the Times writing from Canton River under date of Dec. 16th, says that Yeh had returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of the English and French plenipotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Canton.

Elijah's demand was of the most temperate character. He asked for no more than that the treaty should be carried out, that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other treaty ports, its gates opened to commerce, compensation given for damages done to British merchants, and occupation of Honan acquiesced in as material guarantee until all matters are settled.

A few days before, Reed, American Commissioner, solicited an interview in the city. Yeh replied that he would meet him outside the city, but that

MEMORIAL
OF THE
Maine State Agricultural Society.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

No State or community has ever become rich or truly great that depended on any single branch of industry alone. Agricultural communities lack the quickness and force that characterize commercial ones, and a manufacturing population lacks the physical energy and the power of endurance that mark the men that till the earth and breathe the air of the country. That state of society is the most perfect, which developes most fully all the faculties of mind and body, and allows an intermixing of the various classes of population, so that the stronger sons of the farm may carry fresh vigor into city undertakings, and the refinements and appliances of the city workshops enliven and relieve the drudgery of agricultural toil.

Much the largest portion of the population of Maine draw their support from agriculture, although the natural direction of its labor would seem to be in the line of manufactures and commerce. Of the 162,711 male persons above the age of 15 years in Maine, according to the U. S. census of 1850, 77,082 were employed in agriculture, 38,247 in commerce, trade, manufactures, mechanic arts and mining, 26,833 in labor not agricultural, and 15,649 in navigation.

Experience tends to show that so large a preponderance of agricultural labor is not favorable to the highest development of the productive industry of a people. It is the proper relation of manufacturing labor to that of agricultureand commerce, that gives the highest development to industry, art, social economy and popular knowledge.

England is the richest country in the world. British statistics show that this state of things is due to the varied occupations of its people. Statistics have recently been published compiled from the British census of 1851, which give the following information as to the various employments of the people of England and Wales, arranged in classes, viz:

1. Persons engaged in the general or local government of the country,	65,330
2. Persons engaged in defense of the country,	78,496
3. Persons in the learned professions, (with their immediate subordinates,) either filling offices, or in private practice,	87,422
4. Persons engaged in literature, the fine arts, as i the sciences,	94,790
5. Persons engaged in the domestic offices, or duties of wives, mothers, mistresses of families, children, relatives,	2,777,017
6. Persons engaged in entertaining, clothing and performing personal offices for man,	1,620,881
7. Persons who buy or sell, keep, let, or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds,	162,265
8. Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, messages,	252,195
9. Persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products,	1,576,081
10. Persons engaged about animals,	63,506
11. Persons engaged in art and animal productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination,	554,878
12. Persons working or dealing in animal matters,	419,282
13. Persons working and dealing in matter derived from the vegetable kingdom,	789,314
14. Persons working and dealing in minerals,	623,171
15. Laborers and others—branches of labor undefined,	290,227
16. Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation,	147,879
17. Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation,	103,456
18. Other persons of no stated occupations or conditions,	110,407
Total of persons, aged 20 and upwards, in England and Wales,	9,816,507

In 1700, the population of Great Britain, numbering about five millions of people, was almost exclusively engaged in agriculture. It required a century to double its population. In 1801, the first systematic enumeration of its people took place, showing an aggregate of 10,579,956 persons.

The census of 1851, gives 20,959,477, showing a doubling of the population, in 52½ years.

The growth of different sections was very unequal, showing a vast preponderance in the manufacturing districts, over the agricultural. Lancashire, Chester, West Riding of York, Staffordshire and Lanark, the heart of the manufacturing towns, gained from 150 to 250 per cent. from 1801 to 1851, while the purely agricultural districts, gained in about the same ratio as in the preceding century.

It may be of interest in this connection to compare the population of certain counties, showing the relative growth of the agricultural and of the manufacturing and commercial districts :

Counties.	1801—*Population.*	1851.	*Increase*
Lancaster,	673,486	2,031,236	201 per cent
Middlesex,	818,329	1,886,376	121
York, (W. Riding,)	572,168	1,325,495	131
Chester,	192,305	455,725	137
Staffordsh ire,	242,693	608,716	148
Lanark,	147,642	530,169	258
Devon,	340,308	567,038	66
Dorset,	114,452	184,207	61
Suffolk,	214,404	357,215	59
Somerset,	273,577	443,716	62
Wilts,	184,820	254,221	37
Hereford,	88,436	115,489	32

In Lancashire, are included Liverpool, Manchaster, Oldham, Bolton, Preston, and other large manufacturing towns. In York, (West Riding,) are Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Huddersfield, cities that have grown up rapidly by the progress of manufactures, while in those counties from which we derive our best specimens of stock, showing that agriculture has there been successfully cultivated, the increase of population has been comparatively slow.

In the United States, nearly one-half of the population is classed as agricultural. By the census of 1850, the proportion was 2,363,358 male persons above 15 years of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits to 3,007,-918 persons in the 323 other callings, professions or occupations. In Massachusetts, the number of males above 15 years of age, was 295,300; of these, only 55,-699 were employed in agriculture, to 146,002 in trade and manufacture, and 92,599 in other callings, showing that in Massachusetts one-half of its population were engaged in mechanical industry and commercial pursuits.

The following table shows the comparative employment of the male population, above the age of 15 years, in the New England states, in 1850:

States.	*Ag'l.*	*Trade & Manf's.*	*Misc.*	*Total.*
Maine,	77,082	38,247	47,382	162,711
N. Hampshire,	47,440	27,905	19,219	94,564
Vermont,	48,327	17,063	25,836	92,226
Massachusetts,	55,699	146,002	92,599	295,300
Rhode Island,	8,482	21,004	13,985	43,471
Connecticut,	31,881	38,653	26,476	97,010

The occupation of the people of New England in 1820, as given in the United States Census, appear in the following table:

States.	*Agriculture.*	*Manf's.*	*Commerce.*
Maine,	55,041	7,543	4,297
New Hampshire,	52,294	8,669	1,968
Vermont,	50,591	8,484	776
Massachusetts,	63,441	33,466	13,301
Rhode Island,	12,559	6,041	1,102
Connecticut,	37,918	17,341	3,582

It is a striking fact that the agricultural population of Maine largely increased, while in every other New England State, during this period of thirty years, there was a falling off. The explanation of this will be found in the change from agricultural to manufacturing pursuits, as the following table will show, giving the comparative population and the value of manufactures in the New England States, in 1820 and 1850:

States.	*Pop.* 1820.	*Value Man.* 1820.	*Pop.* 1850.	*Value Man.* 1850
Maine,	298,335	966,473	583,169	24,664,135
N. Hampshire,	244,161	747,953	317,976	23,164 503
Vermont,	235,764	890,353	314,120	8,570,920
Massachusetts,	523,287	2,523,614	994,514	151,137,145
Rhode Island,	83,059	1,017,221	147,545	22,993,298
Connecticut,	275,302	2,413,029	370,792	45,110,102

In Great Britain, the proportion engaged in the leading occupations, given for several periods, are as follows:

Years.	*Agriculture.*	*Com. and Man.*	*Miscellaneous.*
1811,	35	44	21
1821,	33	46	21
1831,	28	42	30
1841,	22	46	32

The improvements in agriculture from 1841 to 1851, led to a relative increase of agricultural labor, so that in 1851, it embraced 25 per cent. of the entire population.

The facts thus presented are striking ones, showing the tendency of a people in possession of increasing wealth, toward mechanical, rather than agricultural pursuits. The contrast between the occupations of the people of Great Britain and the United States, given in classes, is shown in the following table:

States.	*Ag'l Pursuits.*	*Trade & Man.*	*Misc.*
United States,	44,03	23,12	25,59
Great Britain,	22,00	46,00	32,00
New England,	34,50	37,00	28,50
Massachusetts,	18,17	49,12	32,11

Looking at the individual States of the Union, we find that in proportion to the increase of the numbers engaged in other than agricultural pursuits.

The products of industry are greater in Massachusetts in proportion to population, than in any other State of the Union, and this is due to her policy for the last thirty years, turning her capital and labor into manufacturing pursuits. In 1815, according to the valuation for the United States Direct Tax, the value of land in Vermont, was $39 per acre, greater on an average than that of Massachusetts, or any other State of the Union. In 1850, the value of lands in Massachusetts was greater than in Vermont or any other State, except New Jersey. The industrial statistics of Massachusetts, first collected in 1837, exhibited an annual product, amounting in that year, to $86,292,616. In 1845, the aggregate was $124,-749,457. In 1854, this had reached $295,820,681. These figures sufficiently show the tendency of a high degree of civilization, and indicate that state of society which gives the greatest reward to labor.

It is found that in proportion as you introduce manufactures, you enhance the interests of agriculture.

The realized wealth of England is far greater than that of any country on earth; and there the ownership of land confers the highest political and social advantages. In no other country has agriculture been carried to so high a degree of perfection, as a science or profession, and in no other have the products of the earth obtained so high a price. With the growth of manufactures, and the accumulation of capital, the price of land has constantly and with slight alterations, steadily advanced, notwithstanding she now admits the breadstuffs of all other nations free.

We would not be understood as undervaluing our agricultural advantages. The soil of Maine, like that of England, is very largely of a clayey, retentive character capable of high cultivation, and a rotation of crops, to a far greater extent than the residue of New England. It will profitably employ a larger proportion of the population than the average of the New England States. Yet Maine has but a small portion of its land under cultivation. The area of the State is 20,330,240 acres, but of this vast domain, only 4,555,393 acres are included within farm limits, in 1850, and of this amount only 2,039,596 acres, or about one tenth of the whole, are improved land. Massachusetts, (less than a fifth of the size of Maine,) had more land under cultivation in 1850 than Maine.

England and Wales, in 1841, were estimated to contain 37,006,400 acres, but had only about 29,000,000 acres under cultivation, and of this, three fifths in quantity were in meadow, pasture, &c., not under tillage; and it was estimated, at that time, that under proper cultivation, the soil of England could maintain twice its existing population. The average yield of grain in England in 1847, was estimated at 40 bushels to the acre. In 1839, it was only 26 bushels to the acre.

This improvement in the husbandry of England has continued, by the extended use of drainage, sub-soiling, irrigation, the application of guano and chemical manures, and the greater use of town refuse and sewage, made available in later years, by the cheapness of railway transit. The filth and offal of cities transported to the field of the agriculturalist, become the instruments of increased fertility, while relieving them of the fruitful sources of pestilence and death. In Aberdeen, Scotland, the cleaning of the streets, costs $1,400 per annum and the refuse sells at $2,000, yielding a profit of $3,000 a year, and similar results are given in other European cities.

It has been questioned by some, whether under-ground drainage is suited to the agriculture of New England. Though having more rain, our climate is not so moist as that of England, from the greater extremes of heat and cold here experienced, and the more rapid evaporation. But it is found that in the clayey soils, so common to our sea-board, and in many of the valleys of our rivers, the value of drainage has not been overstated. In proof of this, we need only to refer to the Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture for 1856. In England, it has almost revolutionized its agriculture. The government, after its value was tested, interposed its aid,—granting it in the form of a loan, at 3 per cent. reimbursable in 22½ years, at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum.

Since the first movement in England, in 1842, the policy has been there extended, and in 1846, a similar act was passed for Ireland, in which, from statistics recently published, greater improvements have been made in agriculture, within the last five years, than in any other country known to us.

There has been an increase of land under tillage, and of cereal and green crops, notwithstanding the diminution of population from 6,552,335 in 1851, to 6,015,768 Sept. 1, 1857, simply from the fact of an advance in the price of labor.

The policy of Maine may be safely guided by that of our British neighbors, as was that of Massachusetts, from whose experience we derive the most valuable lessons.

The climate of Maine is more like that of the British Isles than any other portion of the United States—our people have the high physical development of their British ancestors—they have the same intellectual activity and fondness for exertions. If there is less power of endurance and a diminution of physical strength, this is more than made up to us, by the increased susceptibilities, mechanical improvements, and greater ingenuity of our people. The skillful artisan, mechanician and laborer of Maine, with the aids and helps of mechanical art and skill, can now accomplish as much, in any given time, as his colaborer in England, Belgium or Germany.

The inquiry naturally arises, why does not Maine enter more largely into mechanical industry, and manufacture, at home, the various articles that g into domestic consumption? She has all raw materials as cheaply as found elsewhere, and could produce with the same ease and to the same extent, those articles that are manufactured in other States of the Union. The cause can undoubtedly be traced to the legislation of former years, and its influence upon the opinions and habits of the people. The progress of Maine was sufficiently rapid from 1790 to 1836, but the law of 1836, known as the *Anti-Manufacturing Law* of that year, struck a blow at manufactures, from which they have not yet recovered. Instead of inviting capital into the State, and giving it opportunities for employment, the State subjected it to risks and dangers unknown in other States, and practically prohibited its introduction into Maine. The effect was instantaneous—manufactures of all kinds declined, agriculture languished, real estate, and water power especially, became less valuable, and the tide of population which formerly set strongly into Maine, was turned into other channels.

During the year in which Maine struck a blow at manufactures, Massachusetts increased her efforts for their encouragement, and entered upon her great State work, the Western Railway. The result is shown, in the comparative progress of the two States, during the subsequent period, with their former relative increase. Maine stood still, or made but little progress from 1836 to 1844 or until the partial modification of that law, in the latter year, followed by a move, in the same year, to establish a railway policy for Maine. In this connection, we quote a few passages from the memorial of John A. Poor and others, before referred to:

"Up to 1835, the progress of Maine in population and wealth was about equal to that of the whole country, and far greater than that of Massachusetts. Our valuable water power, the superior quality of our soil, our immense tracts of valuable timber, the numerous, safe and accessible harbors upon our coast, the cheap price of lands, with its many valuable mineral resources, and above all the salubrity of our climate, invited the emigration of the most valuable classes of persons from all parts of New England, including many from Massachusetts.

The following tables show the comparative progress of Maine, Massachusetts and the United States for the periods named :

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1856.
Maine,	96,540	150,007	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	660,000
Massach'ts,	378,717	423,245	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,449	1,133,123
U. States,	3,929,326	5,305,952	7,239,814	9,638,134	12,866,920	17,063,353	23,191,876	26,804,313

RATIO OF DECENNIAL INCREASE.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine,		55.3	52.4	30.4	33.9	25.5	16.6
Massachusetts,		11.7	11.5	10.8	16.6	20.9	34.8
United States,		35.0	36.4	33.1	33.29	32.67	35.80

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine,		55.3	52.4	30.4	33.9	25.5	16.6
Massachusetts, United States,		11.7	11.5	10.8	16.6	20.9	34.8
		35.0	36.4	33.1	33.29	32.67	35.80

The year 1835 was the turning point in the history of New England. Massachusetts opened three of her great lines of railway in that year—to Providence, to Worcester, and to Lowell; and the railway system of Massachusetts became firmly implanted upon her soil. Industry was thereby quickened, enterprise stimulated, and the price of labor enhanced. The tide of emigration throughout all New England was immediately turned upon Massachusetts. The financial and commercial revulsion which swept over Maine, and most other parts of the Union, with such disastrous consequences from 1835 to 1840, was scarcely felt in Boston or in Massachusets, except by indirect results from losses by debt. The price of real estate, the great criterion of value, was but slightly affected in Massachusetts, while in every portion of Maine it was vastly depressed.

The census of 1850 disclosed the astounding fact that Massachusetts, from 1840 to 1850, increased at the rate of 34.8 per cent. showing a density of population equal to 132 persons to the square mile; while Maine had only increased at the rate of 15.7 per cent., showing a population of only 17.8 persons to the square mile. The results of the census of 1850 were not generally anticipated by our own people, though many had perceived the silent but gradual withdrawal of much of the wealth and business talent of Maine to Massachusetts. There was also a strong tendency among the farming interests to emigrate to the West, and the agricultural portions of our State were making very little, if any progress, and some of them were diminishing in population."

It is gratifying to be able to say, that the erroneous legislation of 1836 has been corrected, and that obnoxious law repealed, by the legislature of 1857.

But unfortunately, this relief comes too late, or is too recent to show any results at this time. The capital which formerly sought our water-power, under the favorable tariff of 1842, was driven into other States where it has raised up flourishing towns and cities, and the people of Maine, wearied and discouraged by the blind fanaticism, or self-destroying policy of party leaders, sought homes in other States, where better influences and wiser counsels prevailed. Men will not now live for any great length of time, in communities that blindly, or wrongfully, impose unjust restraints upon industry, or refuse to give proper encouragement for the employment of capital.

The prejudice against Maine, in the minds of foreign emigrants does not grow out of any natural cause; but is due to the illiberal policy of our legislation; and the discontent that has so affected our native population as to lead them to emigrate West, is owing to the prevailing opinion that the holders of property in Maine are less public spirited than elsewhere.

In all communities that are regarded as stationary or decaying ones, wealth is found in the hands of men lacking the enterprise to give it its highest value, or ensure for it the greatest return of profit. Instead of taking the lead in public improvements, as is the characteristic habit of rich men in other communities in the United States, the property holders in Maine, as a general thing, have not contributed to the same extent, toward the public service. If they have not sought to restrain enterprise, they have not readily aided the more valuable ones of the day.

The condition of Maine is, in many respects, not unlike that of Massachusetts thirty years ago, or soon after the opening of the Erie Canal, from 1825 to 1830.

The State of New York, under the guidance of De Witt Clinton, was the first that successfully carried out a system of internal improvements.

The completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, gave a start to every branch of industry in that State. Massachusetts felt an immediate drain on her business and her population, and in 1830, she took the first decisive steps to carry out a State policy of her own, from a feeling akin to that of self-preservation, which was developed in 1835, by the completion in that year, of three of her leading lines of railway, the commencement of the Western Railway, from Boston to Albany, and by the enactment of laws for the collection and publication of statistics of its industry.

The drain which New York made on Massachusetts was gradually checked, but the latter State made a similar one on Maine and the other States of New England, from 1837 to 1850. This is shown in the returns of the census of 1850, when it was found that, of the population of Massachusetts, 29,507 persons were natives of Maine, while only 16,535 natives of Massachusetts were residents of this State. At the taking of every previous census, the balance was largely the other way,—natives of Massachusetts making up, relatively, a much larger proportion of the population of Maine, than those of Maine did of Massachusetts. And there can be at this time, no reasonable doubt, had Maine remained till this day a part of Massachusetts, or been governed by an equally wise and liberal State policy, as that of the present Commonwealth, since the separation, Maine would have surpassed Massachusetts in population.

The enterprise and public spirit of Massachusetts and other States, form a striking contrast with the lack of it in Maine. We allow the surplus earnings of our people to be used by those of other States, and pay tribute to them without any effort for a metropolis of our own. The railroads of Maine are run in subordination to a plan to carry trade to Boston, as completely as if that city owned the entire State of Maine in fee simple. A public domain, more valuable than all the lands granted by Congress to aid the building of the Illinois and Central Railroad, lies neglected at home, while every public office, hotel, and counting-room in Maine is placarded with the advertisements of that company. Our agricultural exhibitions are made the occasion of the distribution of their publications, holding out golden promises to every adventurer,—and every steamboat and railroad train, in the season of travel, carries off men from Maine to the West, who would remain at home, if we would exhibit anything like the enterprise of our less favored neighbors, in the western States.

The report of the Illinois Central Railroad, just published, states that that company has already received, up to December 31st, 1857, 15,311,440 dollars as the proceeds of the sale of 1,293,378 acres of land, or more than 10 dollars per acre, which lands had for years previous been in the market for sale at 1 1-4 dollar per acre, the minimum price of the government.

Maine owns at this time, 2,073,665 acres of land, and holds securities to the amount of $234,496 75 given for land sold; much of which is secured by a lien, or mortgage on the same lands. The net revenue of the Land Office for the last 10 years, paid into the State Treasury, after satisfying the various appropriations for roads, bridges, &c., has been as follows : 1848, $81,749; 1849, $86,796; 1850, $132,340; 1851, $137,341; 1852, $102,-038; 1853, $105,017; 1854, $74,882; 1855, $24,623; 1856, $94,236; 1857, $54,251; making a total of $893,-778, or an average of about $90,000 per annum.

The interests of Maine demand a legislative policy suited to her peculiar position and the wants of her people; one that shall meet the just expectations founded upon her natural advantages. With every facility for the attainment of commercial success,—with manufacturing facilities beyond those of any other people, we have only to develop these, to make agriculture more profitable in Maine than in the western States. The high price of breadstuffs, from 1853 to 1857, caused by the foreign demand, led to a vast emigration to the territories and new states. But with a fall of prices in Europe, this tendency is checked, and the disastrous speculation in western lands arrested.

It is now perceived, and admitted, that the pursuits of agriculture will be more remunerative in Maine than in any western State, if there was a market for the farm products of the Aroostook region. It has long been known as the best agricultural district of New England, of equal extent, and is now beginning to attract attention throughout the northern and middle States, but never till this time was it regarded within the reach of agricultural settlers. Our railways are extended to Bangor, and have brought the eastern sections of Maine into connection with its mid-land and western portions, and the conviction is forced upon the minds of all, for the first time, that this country can now be laid open to settlers. The earnest advocacy of some judicious plan, to this end, in the recent message of His Excellency the Governor, and the facts concerning it just given to the public in the able and interesting Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, cannot fail to arouse the attention of the whole State in favor of a policy that shall open that region for settlement.

To say nothing of the impolicy of allowing the trade of that region to be drawn from Bangor and Calais, by our New Brunswick neighbors, who are already pushing a line of railways to Woodstock, such an enterprise is demanded by the most obvious principles of State policy. We must resort to similar means and avail ourselves of the same agencies as other communities, if we would desire success. With our facilities for the creation of wealth at home, and for the attainment of industrial and mechanical skill, all admit that these have, in great measure, been overlooked and neglected. Instead of being the leading manufacturing and commercial State of the confed racy, as far-seeing men of other States have predicted, our State has of late been chiefly known as a nursery of emigrants to supply the augmenting tide of western adventure. The enterprise that has reclaimed Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the savage races, and raised Ohio and Illinois to the highest rank in the scale of States, is largely due to the men of New England, conspicuous among whom are the hardy and enterprising sons of Maine, thousands of whom have left it annually within the last few years. In point of fact, a condition of things not unlike that known as "the Irish Exodus," has marked the history of Maine at two distinct periods, from 1837 to 1844, and from 1853 to 1857. This emigration from Maine has been due to that feeling of discontent growing out of the same or similar causes as that which depopulated Ireland, the incongruity of allowing the realized capital of the community to be unemployed or not boarded, spent and enjoyed away from the place of its production. Our capitalists have shown but little, if any attachment to the State, and bestowed too little thought and regard upon the means of its development. Labor has only maintained its price by the scarcity of hands remaining as residents, not from the opening of new branches of industry as in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. And in the gratification of our social habits and tastes we have looked more abroad than at home. A feeling of dependence on other States, and an imputation of being in a condition of inferiority, instead of arousing a feeling of State pride, has rather contributed than otherwise to lead the younger portion of our population to seek their pleasures and amusements abroad rather than at home.

While the people of other States have been busy in plans of public prosperity, Maine has been idle. The State, as such, has done nothing to encourage immigration by any form of public enterprise. The State of Tennessee has encouraged the building of the most successful railway system that any State in the Union can show, without embarrassment to its finances by the granting of a moderate sum, in aid of every line of railway, sanctioned by the proper authorities, constructed by private enterprise in that State. By this liberal policy opening up the mountain districts of the interior, and making them known abroad, she has invited, from the mountains of Wales, colonies of hardy industrious families, that seek the port of Portland, in our own State, as their best route to their far distant homes, at the head of the Cumberland river;—while Maine, owning lands equally accessible and better suited to the tastes and habits of the same emigrants, lacks the enterprise to advertise these lands, or in any way have them open for settlement.

Canada has made up grants of land to actual settlers, and encouraged emigration from all parts of Europe, from the coasts of Norway, from the interior of Germany, and the British Isles, inviting their occupancy, and, through our own ports, emigrants, in possession of the finest stock, pass on to Canada, to find a home, while Maine has never published or even paid for publishing, a map of her own public lands.

These facts, and others of a like character, are known and read of all men, and they have influenced the public feeling. Our young men have looked in vain for any such signs of encouragement to industry at home. Farms in the interior of the State have diminished in value from the want of hands to cultivate them, because our young men have felt that they could improve their condition by going into communities that had more enterprise, where lands and property were more likely to increase in value. In this way, by the withdrawal from Maine of so many of its active, enterprising young men, a feeling of discontent has been excited in the minds of those that remain, while all admit that our resident population is strikingly deficient in that liberality of sentiment and enlargement of purpose which follow thrift and rapid accumulation of wealth.

What Maine requires is more rapid development of its material interests, inducing pecuniary prosperity. Beyond this she has scarcely any thing to desire. Every natural advantage we already possess, and only require the united action of our people to give their full value. A hardy race, a rich soil, a healthful climate, access to the open sea, institutions of learning of a high order, from the common school to the college, give to our young men an excess of intellectual activity, with the blessings of moral and religious culture. These energies waste themselves in separate action, for want of union of effort toward a common end; and the experience of the past year has taught us, that something is requisite in the form of legislation, if we would maintain our rank in the sisterhood of states, or retain even the natural increase of our native population.

These remarks do not equally apply to all sections of the State, but chiefly to those larger portions of it not reached by railroads. The eastern and middle portions of Maine formerly increased far more rapidly than those lying west of the Kennebec, but the chief growth of the State, for the past ten years, has been along the lines of the railways and in the seaboard towns, engaged in shipbuilding and lumbering, or in the few districts engaged in some branch of manufactures. The three western counties which formerly sent emigrants east, have within the last few years, drawn population thence, from their more rapid increase under the influence of railways. The city of Portland has in this period doubled its population and quadrupled its wealth, and the farms of Oxford county doubled in value, while those of Hancock, Washington, Piscataquis and Aroostook have only slightly advanced in price.

In view of the foregoing facts, it becomes our duty to call attention to the means of our advancement. Before doing this, it is proper to say that we regard all genuine public prosperity to be evidenced by individual success. We are opposed to all State undertakings, except those which are strictly necessary to the well being of each individual. The wealth of a State does not consist in its public works, but the equal and general distribution of intelligence and means among its people; and that form of government is best, which most effectually protects the rights of the citizen at the cheapest rate; or in other words, that allows each individual the fullest enjoyment of his earnings with the fewest and the least contributions to the public burdens.

But there are duties which the government of every state owes to its members, and among the first and most obvious of these, is that of making known the true and exact condition of its affairs. This can never be accomplished without the direct and specific action of the government itself.

Maine wants full and reliable statistics of its territory, population, agriculture, industry, foreign and domestic trade and commerce, public lands, public and private charities, religion, education, justice, the means of internal and external transit, and the various facts necessary to a just and successful administration of public affairs. These are among the first necessities of a government, and without a thorough acquaintance with the social condition and industrial wealth of a community, it is impossible, by legislation, to improve the one or increase the other. A merchant who should, from year to year, carry on business without taking an account of his stock, or the lawyer who should conduct a cause in ignorance of the facts of his case, would be no more guilty of a culpable disregard of the first duty of his profession, than the Legislature that attempts to frame laws for a people, without a thorough and minute acquaintance with the facts and data on which they are founded.

The direction of industry, the various plans of local or sectional interest, the expediency or risk of investment of private or associated capital, can only be safely determined by a knowledge of existing facts. The United States census, are from the nature of the case, inadequate and incomplete, on many branches of industry, and of social economy, which can only be obtained through the local authorities of the several cities and towns. The collection and publication by Massachusetts, of the statistics of the industry of that State, have done more to raise Massachusetts in the estimation of her own citizens and strangers, than any thing she has ever attempted, and it has drawn thousands of the young men of Maine, into her stores, workshops and factories, simply because they could appreciate the creative effect of industry, thus guided and directed, in giving wealth and refinement to her people.

Our public lands should be thoroughly explored, and their value, especially for the purpose of agriculture, ascertained. The whole State should be surveyed for a similar purpose, in connection with its water power, its mineralogy, and its geology, and more liberal grants might be made to the various agricultural societies of the State, to be expended not only in aid of agriculture, but for encouragement of manufactures.

The Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of opening up the great agricultural district of the Aroostook and St. John, and completing the railway system of the State. Private enterprise has exhausted all its available resources, by the carrying it out so far; expending nearly eighteen millions of dollars, within the last twelve years, in the construction of railways. The railways of Maine, at this time, amounting to 643 1-2 miles, have cost $17,365,225. This expenditure has added to the wealth of the State, though bearing hard upon individuals.

Such is the peculiar configuration of our State, that by constructi g a line of railway from Bangor to the Aroostook, with a line to Calais, all parts of our extended territory would be brought into easy and direct communication with the others, and the Lower Provinces, by the line of the European and North American Railway in rapid progress between St. John and Halifax;—retaining our present business, and attracting across the breadth of the State, the travel and traffic between the Upper and Lower British Provinces.

The lines seem to be required to make the existing ones valuable, and it is confidently asserted that no expenditure of money in the construction of railways can elsewhere accomplish so much, as the ones proposed. Cheap of construction, and in the direct line of the trade and travel of the country, their completion would be like the last spans of a bridge that should con ect in friendly alliance two continents, hitherto separated and estranged.

The argument in favor of State aid towards these lines is greatly strengthened by observing the effect of the policy of the general government in the grant of alternate sections of land in aid of lines of railways at the west. This policy has brought private economy in aid of, and in connection with public credit, given wealth to individuals, increased public prosperity, and vastly enhanced the value of the lands still retained by the government. The grant of alternate sections to aid the construction of railways, has proved in practice a prudent and conservative policy. This policy has been proposed for Maine, and were it not for the fact that our public lands are at this time too much separated by the sale of intermediate portions on the routes of the proposed railway, the grant of alternate sections might accomplish all we desire. If the lands now held by the State are so situated that this policy cannot be safely relied upon to this end, the entire body of them might be pledged for the repayment of the sums granted, or as security of the loan of the credit of the State in aid. In this way, it is contended the value of the lands would be enhanced to a far greater extent than the amount of aid required for the opening of the proposed lines. If, in this way, the railroads could be built, the lands opened for settlement and sold at good prices, no burden whatever could be imposed on the public.

We are aware of the objection to a public debt, and are clearly of opinion that one should never be created for the ordinary expenses of government, or the discharge of its usual functions. Such expenses belong to the present, and should not be allowed to accumulate as a burden for posterity to discharge.

But all wise governments practice upon the policy of distributing the expense of permanent and substantial improvement over a succession of years or generations. Towns, cities, counties and states, are not only justified in creating debts for these purposes, but without this policy it would be impossible in new communities to have suitable school houses, highways, court houses, and other works of a like character, indispensable to every community. The burden is too great for a single season or a short term of years to discharge. But though cities, towns and counties should not be allowed to build railroads and canals, they have often loaned their credit to railways, and in some of the States and foreign countries, works of this character have been carried out as public undertakings at the expense of the State. In those cases where the net revenue from such works is equal to the interest on the debt incurred for their construction, there is virtually no debt contracted; for if the public lands are enhanced in value equal to the amount of this cost, not only do the States realize the advantage of the railway without debt, but they have created a vast capital, performing all the uses of money in advancing the public welfare.

In this way the community have the benefit of a vast public improvement without its costing them anything, because the improvement pays for itself, and confers great benefit on the people. Other states have profited at our expense, by the carrying out of undertakings of this character.

Massachusetts had less than our present population when she commenced her great railway to Albany, and even New York had but few more, when her great statesman marked out the line of Erie Canal. Since that time, the entire cost of the canal has thereby been added annually, to the wealth of the State of New York; and the arid plains of Massachusetts have been changed into fertile fields since the connection by railroad was completed, between the Hudson river and Massachusetts bay; and the waters of the Merrimac, which once flowed over barren sands have turned more treasure into the pockets of her people, than has ever been gathered from the golden plains of California. Similar results to Maine, will follow the carrying out of the plans herein proposed.

The Maine State Agricultural Society was established to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, domestic arts and manufactures in this State. In approaching your honorable body in its corporate capacity at this time, it has sought to present such facts and suggestions as would tend to promote the objects of the society;—and they would respectfully ask the Legislature to regard the objects in view, irrespective of any personal, partizan or sectional bias, and to merge all private interests in an earnest effort to promote the public welfare.

JOHN A. POOR,
E. HOLMES,
L. P. RAND,
SAMUEL F. PERLEY,
THOS. S. LANG,
SETH SCAMMAN,
DANIEL LANCASTER,
JOB PRINCE.

MOUNT VERNON. A bill authorizing the purchase of Mount Vernon by the State, with a view to hold it in trust until the Mount Vernon Association of ladies shall have raised funds sufficient to redeem it, is now before the Legislature of Virginia, and stands as the special order for the 2d proximo. It authorizes the Governor to obtain from Mr. John A. Washington a contract binding him to convey by deed to the State two hundred acres of land out of Mount Vernon, (the contract should be made very strong to be binding), for which he shall be paid $200,000, in registered or coupon bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, and redeemable at any time within thirty-four years, at the option of the State. It also provides that when the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union shall pay to the Treasurer of Virginia, for the benefit of the State, the above sum of $200,000, together with any interest that may have been paid to John A. Washington, then all the rights and privileges proposed to be guaranteed to the Association in another act of incorporation, shall be duly perfected.

COUNTERFEITER HUNG BY A MOB. *Indianapolis, Jan.* 28. A mob at Ligonier arrested three counterfeiters on Tuesday and deliberately hanged one of them. They were proceeding to execute a second in the same manner, when it was agreed by the majority to let the law take its course. The third one, who is guilty of making bogus coin, was delivered into the hands of the U. S. Marshal, and was brought here to-day for trial. The Court placed his bail at $2,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

THE CAPITOL. Says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer :

"Among the items of alleged extravagance that have recently come to light concerning the construction of the Capitol extensions, and on which is based the strenuous effort being made for the removal of Capt. Meigs, I notice that, while the architect had estimated the flooring of the various rooms at about six cents per square foot, Capt. M. had resorted to the use of imported encaustic tiles, at an expense of four dollars and eighty-seven cents per square foot! The floors look very handsomely, but so far, as fast as completed, they have been completely hidden from sight by the elegant and expensive carpets laid down, and might, therefore, so far as the eye is concerned, be composed of common bricks."

KANSAS. *St. Louis, Feb.* 5. Leavenworth (Kansas) papers of the 30th ult. say that Gen. Stickney, the Commissioner appointed by the President to audit the claims of citizens who sustained losses during the Kansas difficulty, has allowed the claims amounting to nearly $400,-000. The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature are now in session at Leavenworth, engaged in taking testimony relative to the election frauds.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to $ 8 50	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	90 to 95	Clear Salt Pork,	10 50 to 12 50
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	6 to 8
Wheat,	1 75 to 1 80	Turkeys,	9 to 11
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	10 to 11
Corn,	90 to 1 00	Geese,	8 to 12
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	10 to 12
Oats,	35 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to 3 00
Potatoes,	40 to 45	Red Top,	75 to 83
Dried Apples,	6 to 8	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime,	95 to 1 00
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	20 to 25
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	18 to 23
Cheese,	8 to 10	Sheep Skins,	50 to 75
Eggs,	15 to 16	Hides,	4½ to 5
Lard,	14 to 16		

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDA

The Muse.

From the National Era.

THE PIPES AT LUCKNOW.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Pipes of the misty moorland,
Voice of the glen and hill,
The drone of highland torrent,
The song of lowland ill!
Not the braes of broom and heather,
Nor the mountains, dark with rain,
Nor maiden bower, nor border tower,
Have heard your sweetest strain!

Dear to the lowland reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
The Scottish pipes are dear.
Sweet sounds the ancient pibroch
O'er mountain, loch, and glade;
But the sweetest of all music
The Pipes at Lucknow played!

Day by day, the Indian tiger
Louder yelled, and nearer crept;
Round and round the jungle serpent
Near and nearer circles swept.
"Pray for rescue, wives and mothers—
Pray to-day!" the soldier said,
"To-morrow, death 's between us,
And the wrong and shame we dread."

Oh! they listened, looked, and waited,
'Till their hope became despair,
And the sobs of low bewailing
Filled the pauses of their prayer.
Then spake up a Scottish maiden,
With her ear upon the ground:
"Dinna ye hear it?—dinna ye hear it?"
The pipes o' Havelock sound!"

Hushed the wounded man his groaning;
Hushed the wife her little ones;
Alone they heard the drum roll,
And the roar of Sepoy guns.
But to sounds of home and childhood
The Highland ear was true:
"Dinna ye hear it?—'tis the slogan!
Will ye no believe it noo?"

Like the march of soundless music
Through the vision of the seer,
More of feeling than of hearing,
Of the heart than of the ear,
She knew the droning pibroch,
She knew the Campbell's call:
"Hark! hear ye no MacGregor's—
The grandest o' them all!"

Oh! they listened, dumb and breathless,
And they caught the sound at last;
Faint and far beyond the Goomtee
Rose and fell the piper's blast!
Then a burst of wild thanksgiving
Mingled woman's voice and man's:
"God be praised!—The march of Havelock!
The piping of the clans!"

Louder, nearer, fierce as vengeance,
Sharp and shrill as swords at strife,
Came the wild MacGregor's clan-call,
Stinging all the air to life.
But when the far-off dust cloud
To plaided legions grew,
Full tenderly and blithesomely
The pipes of rescue blew!

Round the silver domes of Lucknow,
Round red Dowlah's golden shrine,
Breathed the air to Briton's dearest,
The air of Auld Lang Syne.
O'er the cruel roll of war-drums
Rose that sweet and home-like strain,
And the tartan clove the turban,
As the Goomtee cleaves the plain.

Dear to the corn-land reaper
And plaided mountaineer,
To the cottage and the castle,
The piper's song is dear.
Sweet sounds the Gaelic pibroch
O'er mountain, glen and glade,
But the sweetest of all music
The pipes at Lucknow played!

The Story Teller.

THE PIRATES;

Or a Ladrone Adventure in the Canton River.

Often has our youthful imagination gloated over the daring deeds and hair-breadth escapes of bandits and pirates, traced in glowing colors by the pen of the poet or the novelist. Fascinated by the halo of romance thrown around their career, the deeds of freebooters rose up before us as the achievements of the purest heroism—their failure or fall, as an unmitigated evil—the more to be deplored on account of the nobility of the victim. These ideas, however, have been thoroughly dispelled. Practical experience has broken the colored glass through which the deeds and the men were seen; and pirates on the seas, robbers on the highway, banditti among romantic mountains, and others of similar class, now stand much on a level with housebreakers, pickpockets, and garroters at home. For the benefit of those readers whose imaginations are still spell-bound in the toils of romance, we propose to narrate the incidents which first opened our eyes wide enough to see these things in their true light.

It was on a dull day in October 1852, that four of us—namely, our three friends, Jackson, Whymper, Lee, and ourself, who am Jones, at your service—made up a party for an excursion from Canton down the river. Two of the party were on business, and of course paid expenses. The others were glad to accept of the two remaining berths in the fast boat, in order to enjoy a couple of days' relaxation from the routine of business life in Canton. We each carried a double barrelled fowling piece, as snipe and other wild fowl were to be found down the river, and we anticipated that our leisurely sail might be enlivened with good sport. As for personal danger, that was out of the question. Occasional murders, it is true, had been committed on foreigners by the native fishermen down the river, but these were rare; and nobody had heard of an attack when more than a couple of Englishmen or Americans had to be met.

A fast boat, which was to be our means of conveyance, is a large decked boat, with a house or cabin half sunk in the deck. At each end of the cabin there is a door, which leads up by two or three steps to the level of the deck, and inside there are two beds or berths, ranged on each side and a dining table in the centre. Besides this cabin, there is another in the fore part of the vessel, entirely below deck, in which the Chinese crew, who man the boat, find narrow quarters. We also provided ourselves with a pair of punts each capable of carrying two people, which are useful in landing, crossing creeks, and other coast service.

Late in the afternoon, we dropped gently down the river, now and again trying our fortune on some unhappy victim, whose flight brought it within reach. The sky was dull, and threatened rain. A dinner, as comfortable as could be enjoyed on board a fast boat, and a social evening passed rapidly away, and we turned in for the night. Next morning, we found ourselves at our destination—the Bogue Forts—where Jackson and Lee had business to transact, which occupied them during the greater part of the day; while Whymper and ourselves found what sport we could.

Towards evening, we anchored off Tiger Island to await the turning of the tide and a favorable wind to carry us back to Canton. As night drew on, it became intensely dark and cold, and we were fain to shut out the chill air, by closing both doors and windows all around the cabin. We were thus seated enjoying some of Jackson's famous Burgundy, when we were startled by a sudden shock, as if some other boat had come in collision with ours, and the next moment we heard the report of a firepot,* which exploded on the forepart of our deck. We had heard no alarm from our crew, but the truth at once flashed across our minds that we were boarded by a gang of Chinese pirates, and should have to fight for our lives.

Whymper, who sat nearest the door leading to the front-deck, immediately jumped out to reconnoitre; but he had no sooner shown his head above board than he was assailed by half a dozen firepots, thrown by as many men, who had scrambled over the stern of our boat, and who were followed by as many more. In a moment, he was back in the cabin for his gun; but he had looked long enough to see, by the light of the missiles which had been thrown at him, that our assailants numbered from thirty to forty men, and that they had lashed their boat at right angles across the stern of ours, in the evident expectation that we should be a certain if not an easy prize.

Whymper was again on deck, and had his attention at once arrested by a stout fellow who was coming over the cabin roof, within six yards of where he stood. The pirate had a lighted firepot in his hand ready to discharge, which revealed the dim outline of his figure as he advanced; and Whymper, who was now joined by Lee and ourselves, took aim and fired. Owing to the dampness of the powder, the piece missed fire and the Chinese was within three paces of where we stood, with his arm uplifted to launch his abominable missile, when the second barrel fortunately did its duty, and the man fell heavily on the cabin roof.

Five or six men, each with a lighted fire-pot, were now advancing over the cabin roof, while many more were tumbling over the stern into our boat. One, two, three of our pieces were fired in rapid succession among them; each brought down its man, and effected a momentary check; but we only now discovered that in our hurry to face our antagonists, we had omitted to furnish ourselves with ammunition beyond what our artillery was charged with. We had therefore, to make a hasty expedition into the cabin for our flasks and shot-pouches, and there found to our dismay that several fire-pots had been thrown into it and exploded, and were now showering sparks in all directions, and emitting their odorous smoke in volumes. Fortunately, the berths had previously been prepared for immediate accupation, and the woolen coverlets spread over them, protecting the wooden frames from the burning sparks, or we should probably have had our citadel burned under our feet.

In the midst of this smoke and fire, we groped our way to the further end of the cabin, where our supply of ammunition was deposited, and there a spear-thrust, aimed at Jackson, made us aware that the door at that end had been burst open, and thus exposed us to the danger of a double attack. Jackson was accordingly deputed to defend this point, and, as we afterwards found, received a very severe burn on the back of his hand in the discharge of this duty. Having furnished ourselves with fresh supplies, which we carried through the cabin with the agreeable idea that a single unlucky spark might send us through the roof, we regained our first position on the front deck, and were immediately greeted with a perfect shower of fire-pots, shot and spears. These, with the help of a little dodging, we fortunately escaped, the only effect being the lodgment of a spear head in the stock of the gun we carried; but we found the odds fearfully increased, and the rascals, taking courage from the temporary lull in our fire, were coming in numbers over the cabin roof to attack us. If they should get near enough to grapple, our lives were not worth an hour's purchase, and, even as it was, the chances seemed tremendously against us; but we knew that surrender was as hopeless as defeat and our British blood boiled at the bare idea of succumbing to a crew of Chinese ladroons. It only remained, therefore, to fight it out; and with redoubled energy we poured upon them round after round in quick succession, with as much precision as the fitful glare of their fire-pots would allow. The short screams and heavy falls which followed each discharge informed us that our practice was not without effect; and after ten or fifteen minutes of uninterrupted firing a partial clearance was effected of the roof of the cabin.

At this juncture, and ere we had yet ventured to breathe freely, we observed a man on board the ladrone boat passing a lantern forward to a group of five or six others, who stood in the bow and whose figures were momentarily shown in dim relief by the light thus thrown on them. In an instant, Lee's Joe Manton was at his shoulder and the next moment a piercing scream from the direction where the light had appeared, made it evident that the shot had told. Whether it was their leader or some other persons of consequence that Lee had brought down we never could ascertain; but within half a minute after the shriek which announced his fall, our cabin roof was clear of intruders, and the whole crew of pirates were in full retreat, bearing with them those of their dead and wounded whom, in their haste they could conveniently pick up.

We then for the first time relaxed our fire, as we had no desire for unnecessary carnage; but their loss had already been severe, amounting, as we afterwards learned, to seven or eight killed, besides several wounded of whom we could get no exact account. As soon as they were all once more on board their own boat, they pushed on, exclaiming, in their own language, that they would come back ere long and murder the whole of us. They then dropped down the river, and anchored beside two other large boats, about 400 yards off, which had been lying there for some time, and which, as they never either attempted to render us assistance, or even to raise an alarm, we naturally took for accomplices, the crews of which had been drafted from them to increase the attacking force.

The pirates were no sooner out of the way, than our discreet Chinese crew began slowly to emerge from the hatchway of the fore-cabin, where they had concealed themselves the moment they saw the approach of danger, leaving us unaided to defend their boat from plunder. Of the three native boys whom we had with us, one jumped overboard in terror at the very first alarm; another crept down to the forehold, beside the crew, and the remaining one, who, by the way, was Lee's servant, alone behaved like a trump, handing charges when required, loading a spare gun, and performing other little pieces of service which considerably facilitated our operations.

The threat uttered by the ladrones as they retired might or might not be a mere bravado; but it seemed not at all unlikely that there might be a sufficient number of reserved men in the two other boats to form a powerful reinforcement; and we were therefore rather disinclined to await a renewal of the fray. The tide, however, had not yet turned; the wind was not in our favor; and the idea of rowing a fast boat against wind, stream and tide, was out of the question. We had the punts, no doubt, but they carried only two in each, and, including the servants, there were six people required to be accommodated. A council of war was held, and after brief deliberation, we concluded, as there was no other available means of escape, at all hazards to take to the punts. These were accordingly rigged out; and Jackson and Lee took the one, while Whymper and ourselves occupied the other, each boat carrying besides one of the servants. The little vessels were loaded to the water's edge; the night was extremly dark; and the nearest point at which we could hope to find a friend who would receive us was at Whampoa, a distance of twenty-five miles. Add to this the possibility, if not the probability, of pursuit by the exasperated pirates, which would have been certain death, and some idea may be formed of the misery of our position.

It was of consequence that our movements should be rapid, and we accordingly plied our strength to make the diminutive crafts fly through the water, while one in each boat strained his eyes to catch the first indications of approaching danger. We rowed thus for upwards of six hours, and arrived at Whampoa about three o'clock in the morning, when we at once made our way to the residence of Mr. Ward, an old friend of Lee's, who, he assured us, would accord us a hearty welcome. Our appearance was far from prepossessing—our faces begrimed with smoke and powder, our eyebrows and whiskers scorched partially off, our clothes burned in many places, and our hands sooty and smeared with blood; but the gentleman was no sooner sufficiently awake to understand our tale, than he all but embraced us, in his overwhelming expressions of sympathy. He rang up the servants to prepare hot coffee, spread a groaning table for our midnight tiffin, and after having again heard the particulars of our adventure, and taxed his ingenuity to find words strong enough to express his surprise and admiration, he ushered us to our couches, where we dreamed of Burgundy and fire-pots, snipe-shooting, and deck fighting, sinking punts and hospitable old gentlemen, till pretty far on in the next morning.

As soon as our late breakfast was concluded, our excellent host kindly furnished us with his own boat, and a crew to take us up to Canton a distance of five miles, which we easily accomplished in an hour. The first object which met our eyes, on aproaching the wharf, was the identical fast boat in which we had gone down the river, and which the crew had been able to get under way within a couple of hours after we left it.

Some of us were pretty well known in Canton; indeed any one who resides in Canton for a month cannot but become known to almost every member of the small English community who inhabit what are called the Factories; and when it became public that our fast boat had come back without us, and that it was stained with large quantities of blood, the greatest uneasiness had prevailed. The crew of the boat were questioned, but they could only tell of the fight on board, and that we had left them in the punts. We might have been drowned or murdered after that.

As we drew near the wharf, we observed one or two groups of anxious-looking faces and some excitement of demeanor; but we were no sooner observed approaching the landing, than three hearty cheers announced our welcome, and a dozen hands were held out in congratulation. We then learned also, that by an order from the consulate, to which office two of our party belonged, a government steamer was at that moment getting up steam, to proceed down the river in search of us, as there appeared sufficient ground to suspect that there had been foul play on the part of the natives. The steamer was detained till next day, when the true state of the case being known, and necessary particulars being furnished, it was despatched with a view, if possible, to apprehend some of the pirates, or obtain information as to their whereabouts; but after an absence of two days, it returned without success.

It would be too long to tell how we triumphed as the lions of the Factories for at least a fortnight, till the whole thing had became stale, and we were ourselves tired of being feted. After that, we settled down again into our old business routine; and we can assure the gentle reader that our brain was never more troubled with romantic dreams of gaily dressed corsairs, a thrust from whose rapier, or a ball from whose pistol, we had fancied must be rather pleasant than otherwise, and whose life bore a charm wherever they went. *Experientia docet*—but the proverb is somewhat musty.

* A fire-pot, or, as it is more commonly called a stink-pot, is a small earthenware pipkin, filled with powder and other combustibles; it is lighted by means of a match, and then thrown with the hand. When it falls, it breaks and emits a shower of sparks, which burn fiercely; these are followed by a dense smoke, and that again by an intolerable and suffocating stench, from which the missile takes its disagreeable name.

A DROUTH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In our second year no rain fell. In the third, the same extraordinary drouth followed. Indeed, not ten inches of water fell during these two years, and the Kolobeng ran dry; so many fish were killed that the hyenas from the whole country round collected to the feast, and were unable to finish the putrid masses. A large old alligator, which had never been known to commit any depredations, was found left high and dry in the mud among the victims. The fourth year was equally unpropitious, the fall of rain being insufficient to bring the grain to maturity. Nothing could be more trying. We dug down in the bed of the river deeper and deeper, as the water receded, striving to get a little to keep the fruit trees alive for better times; but in vain. Needles lying out of doors for months did not rust; and a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, used in a galvanic battery, parted with all its water to the air, instead of imbibing more from it, as it would have done in England. The leaves of indigenous trees were all drooping, soft, and shrivelled, though not dead; and those of the mimosae were closed at mid-day, the same as they are at night.

In the midst of this dreary drouth, it was wonderful to see those tiny creatures, the ants, running about with their accustomed vivacity. I put the bulb of a thermometer three inches under the soil in the sun at mid-day, and found the mercury to stand at 132 to 134 degrees; and if certain kinds of beetles were placed on the surface they ran about a few seconds and expired. But this broiling heat only augmented the activity of the long-legged black ants; they never tire; their organs of motion seem endowed with the same power as is ascribed by physiologists to the muscles of the human heart, by which that part of the frame never becomes fatigued, and which may be imparted to all our bodily organs in that higher sphere to which we fondly hope to rise. Where do these ants get their moisture? Our house was built on a hard ferruginous conglomerate, in order to be out of the way of the white ant, but they came in despite of the precaution and not only were they in this sultry weather able individually to moisten soil to the consistency of mortar for the formation of galleries, which in their way of working is done by night (so that they are screened from the observation of birds by day in passing and re-passing towards any vegetable matter they wish to devour,) but when their inner chambers were laid open, these were also surprisingly humid, yet there was no dew, and the house being placed on a rock, they could have no subterranean passage to the bed of the river, which ran about three hundred yards below the hill. Can it be that they have the power of combining the oxygen and hydrogen of their vegetable food by vital force so as to form water?

[Livingstone's Travels in S. Africa.

From the Illustrated London News.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

The Broadway by Night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.

"I envy you your trip to America," said mine urbane and friendly host at Liverpool, as, two months ago, he took leave of me at his door, and wished me a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic. There seemed to be nothing very enviable in the matter, for the wind had been howling all the night, the mercury in the glass was falling, the rain was beating against the windows, and the prospects of the voyage, all things considered, seemed the reverse of agreeable.

"And why?" said I, with a faint and, doubtless, unsuccessful attempt to look comfortable and happy.

"Because," replied he, his joyous features beaming out into a still greater refulgence of smiles than they had previously worn, "you will get such delicious oysters! New York beats all creation for oysters."

Mine host spake the truth. There is no place in the world where there are such fine oysters as in this city—fine in flavor, and of a size unparalleled in the oyster-beds of Whitstable, Ostend, or the Rocher de Caucale. Nor has the gift of oysters been bestowed upon an ungrateful people. If one may judge from apperances, the delicacy is highly relished and esteemed by all classes, from the millionaire in the Fifth Avenue to the Boy in the Bowery, and the German and Irish emigrants in their own peculiar quarters of the city, which (*soit dit en passant*) seem to monopolize all the filth to be found in Manhattan. In walking up Broadway by day or by night—but more especially by night—the stranger cannot but be struck by the great number of "Oyster Saloons," "Oyster and Coffee Saloons," and "Oyster and Lager Bier Saloons" that solicit him at every turn to stop and taste. These saloons—many of them very handsomely fitted up—are, like the drinking saloons in Germany, situated in vaults, or cellars, with steps from the street; but, unlike their German models, they often form them in underground stories of stately commercial palaces of granite, brown stone, iron, and white marble. In these palaces, as in the hotels, oysters are to be had at all hours, either from the shell, as they are commonly eaten in England, or cooked in twenty—or, for all I know to the contrary, in forty or a hundred—different ways. Oysters pickled, stewed, baked, roasted, fried, and scolloped; oysters made into soups, patties, and puddings; oysters with condiments, and without condiments; oysters for breakfast, dinner, and supper; oysters without stint or limit—fresh as the fresh air, and almost as abundant—are daily offered to the palates of the Manhattanese, and appreciated with all the gratitude which such a bounty of nature ought to inspire. The shore of Long Island, fronting the Long Island Sound, for one hundred and fifteen miles, is one long succession of oyster-beds. Southwards, along the coast of New Jersey, and northwards and eastwards to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the same delicacies abound, and foster a large and very lucrative commerce. In City Island, adjoining Long Island Sound, the whole population, consisting of 400 persons, is employed in the cultivation of oysters. The City Islanders are represented as a very honest, peculiar and primitive community, who intermarry entirely among themselves, and drive a very flourishing business. The oyster which they rear is a particular favorite. Other esteemed varieties come from Shrewsbury, Cow Bay, Oyster Bay, Rock Bay, Saddle Rock, Virginia Bay, and Spuyten Duyvel. This last-mentioned place is in the East River, near the Long Island Sound, and derives its name from the original Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, in the days of Knickerbocker. It is related of an English Earl, not long ago a visitor to the States, that his great delight was to wander up and down Broadway at night, and visit all the principal oyster soloons in succession, regaling himself upon fried oysters at one place, upon stewed oysters at another, upon roasted oysters at a third, and winding up the evening by a dish of oysters *a l' Anglaise*. As nearly all the theatres are in Broadway, the Broadway oyster saloons command at night a traffic even larger than by day. *Fruges consumere nati*" may designate humanity elsewhere, but here the quotation is out of place, and man is born to consume "oysters."

Seated in one of these saloons, and amused at the satisfaction with which a company of Germans were consuming pickled oysters, and inhaling *Lager bier*, which the United States owe to the German immigration, I heard a sudden rush and tumble in Broadway. "What is the matter?" said I. "Only a fire," replied an American friend, "but don't move. Nobody thinks anything about fires here. If your own walls are heated by a conflagration next door you may bestir yourself, but not till then."

"But I should like to see the firemen."

"They are an institution in America, and if you have not seen them we will go round to their bunk-rooms."

"Bunk-rooms?" I inquired suggestively, for the word was new to me.

"Yes, bunk-rooms, where they bunk together."

"Bunk together?"

"Yes, bunk, sleep, chum, live together in their bunk-rooms."

We emerged into Broadway. But there was no fire. It was a procession of firemen, with their engines (or en-gines as the word is generally pronounced,) their ladders, and their hooks. Thousands of people lined both sides of the Broadway. It was a lovely night, clear, crisp and cold, and the rays of the moon fell upon the white marble edifices with a brilliancy as if they had fallen upon icebergs or the snowy summits of hills. Every object was sharp and distinct: and the white spire of Grace Church, nearly two miles distant, stood out in bold relief against the blue sky, as well defined in all its elegant tracery as if it had not been more than a hundred yards off. It was a grand "turn out" of the firemen. Each company had its favorite engine, of which it is as fond as a captain of his ship, gaily ornamented with ribbons, flags, streamers, and flowers, and preceded by a band of music. Each engine was dragged along the streets by the firemen in their peculiar costume—dark pantaloons, with leather belt round the waist, large boots, a thick red shirt, with no coat or vest, and the ordinary fireman's helmet. Each man held the rope of the engine in one hand, and a blazing torch in the other. The sight was peculiarly impressive and picturesque, and would have afforded an admirable subject for the facile pencil and brilliant imagination of John Gilbert. I counted no less than twenty engines, and twenty bands of music—the whole procession taking upwards of an hour to pass the point at which I stood. The occasion of the gathering was to receive a fire company in the adjoining Republic of Rhode Island, a hundred miles off. Such interchanges of civility and courtesy are common among the firemen, who incur very considerable expense in making them, and present each other with testimonials of regard and esteem, in the shape of silver claret-jugs, candelabra, tea-services, &c. But the peculiaritics of the firemen, the constitution of their companies, the life they lead, and their influence in the local politics and government of the great cities of the Union, are quite a feature in American civic, life totally different from anything that we have in England, and so curious in every way as to deserve more elaborate consideration than the limits of the present letter will allow.

My present purpose is with the night aspects of Broadway—a street, that quite as much as any street in London or Paris, affords materials for the study of life and character. In one respect it is superior to the streets of London. Being the main artery of a great and populous capital, it may be supposed that vice reigns rampant within it as soon as night has darkened. But, whatever may be the amount of licentiousness in the city, it does not expose itself to public view in the open, glaring, unblushing, brazen, and disgusting manner in which Londoners behold it in the Haymarket, Piccadilly, Regent street, and the Strand.

I do not speak of its hidden vice; but, as regards the public exhibition of it, New York is infinitely more modest than London, and almost as modest as Paris. We know, however, that the outside appearance of Paris is but hypocrisy, and a cloak to vice more shameless or shameful than anything of which London has ever been guilty; and perhaps the same can be said of New York. However, upon this point I forbear to dwell; and simply record the fact that, to all outward appearance, New York is much more decent than London.

A few nights after the torchlight procession of the firemen, when making my way from the Astor House to the St. Nicholas, in the midst of a thick drizzling rain, I was somewhat surprised to see a shower of rockets and blue lights shot from the middle of the street, and to hear a confused war of shouting voices, the blast of trumpets, and the beat of drums. But the grand majestic roar of the multitude—the grandest sound in nature—predominated above all other noises. The Broadway was impassable.

All the omnibuses had turned out of their usual track, and were making their way as well as they could by the by-streets and parallel avenues to their several points of arrival and departure. Had such a gathering been permitted in the streets of London by night, there would have been fears for the safety of the Bank of England and the Mint; and, had it occurred in the streets of Paris, the Empire would have stood a chance of once more giving way to a Republic or some other form of government; but in New York—where there is scarcely a policeman to be seen—it seemed to excite no alarm, but considerable curiosity.

As I pushed or insinuated myself as well as I could through the dense mass, the rockets kept pouring up to the sky in more rapid succession; the uproar of the people's voices swelled louder and louder; and when I came within one hundred yards of the hotel—the St. Nicholas—I found that that building was the very point of attraction, and that an excited orator was addressing a still more excited auditory from its balcony. Thickly scattered among the multitude were grimy fellows in their shirt-sleeves, who held aloft blazing torches, and, at each rounded period of the orator's address, waved them in the air, and signalled the crowd to cheer, shout, and huzza. I could not obtain admission into my own abode for the pressure of the multitude, but after a quarter of an hour, succeeded in getting ingress by the back door. Making my way to the balcony, I discovered that the speaker was the Mayor of New York, who was addressing his constituents at that late hour—nearly eleven o'clock—and soliciting at their hands the honor of re-election to the mayoralty. That upturned sea of human faces, heedless of the rain that beat down upon them, eagerly intent upon the hard words that the Mayor was launching against his political opponents—the moving, excited, surging, roaring mass, irradiated as it swayed to and fro by the gleam and glare of hundreds of torches wildly waved in the air—formed a most picturesque spectacle.

The Mayor had been accused by his opponent in the press, and at public meetings, of every crime, public and private, which it was possible for a man to commit short of murder, and in terms so gross and open that the horsehair wig of any Judge in England might have stood on end with surprise at the audacity of the libels, if brought under his cognisance for trial; but the Mayor, unabashed and dismayed, seemed to consider the charges against his character as the ordinary tactics of party strife, and contented himself with simple retaliation, and the use of the broadest, most vernacular *tu quoque* which it was possible to apply.

I could not help expressing my fears that, if the police were not requisite in such a meeting, the firemen speedily would be, either from the effects of the rockets and Roman candles, or from those of the torches. But no harm came of the demonstration; and a dozen or twenty similar meetings by torchlight have since been held by the Mayor, and his rival, in other parts of the city. Surely a population amongst whom such mighty saturnalia are possible without a general assault upon all the shops and stores in the city has an innate respect for the laws of *meum* and *tuum*? But politics are the life of this people. Every man is a voter; and every officer, general or local, President, Governor, Mayor, Alderman, City or State Treasurer, the officers of the Militia, even the fireman, are elected by universal suffrage and the ballot-box.

But with all this respect for property—if these midnight and torchlight meetings of an excited multitude in one of the richest streets in the world prove, as they seem to do, the inherent peaceableness and respect for law of the citizens—New York is not a city where either life or property is very secure. The daily journals teem with accounts of murder, robbery, and outrage; and this morning one of the most influential papers asserts in its most prominent leading article that during the past three years New York has been sinking in the scale of public respectability; that citizens resort to the expedients of border life, and assume the habits of a semi-barbarous society, for the preservation of their property and the safety of their persons; that ladies are stopped and robbed in the broad light of day; that murderous affrays take place with practical impunity to the perpetrators within reach of the public offices and under the very eye of the chief magistrate of the city; and that decent people go about their daily business armed as if an enemy lurked in every lane and gateway of the streets.

This, it is to be hoped, is an exaggeration, in the interest of the rival candidate for the office of Mayor; but there can, unfortunately, be no doubt that the police of New York is not equal to its duties, and that robberies, accompanied with violence and murder, are of more frequent occurrence here than in any other city in the world of the same size and population. Whether the citizens of New York relish the prospect or not, they will have, ere many years, to increase their taxes and their police force, and regulate it more stringently, if they will not resort, in the last extremity of desperation, to the Californian substitute of a Vigilance Committee.

C. M.

WHERE THE FIRST MAPLE SUGAR WAS MADE. In "Dodsley's Register" for October, 1765, it is stated that "a method of making sugar and molasses from the sap of a certain tree called the maple, common in the the New England colonies, has just been discovered and put in practice at several portions of New England, but especially at Bernardston, about 20 miles from Athol."

A GREAT WANT

HAS been felt in the community for a medicine which may be used either as a mild cathartic, or as a laxative aperient or stimulant.

Atwell's Health Restorer,

was got up expressly to supply this want, and judging by its extraordinary success, is most admirably adapted to the want it supplies. When the blood becomes thick, the circulation impeded, or the stomach and bowels laden with impurities which should be cast off by the natural outlets, the health always suffers in proportion. Persons of sedentary habits, clergymen, merchants, professional men, ladies and old people most often suffer from these causes.

Atwell's Health Restorer cleanses the stomach and bowels of all impurities, quickens the blood, stimulates the digestive organs, and gives new tone and vigor to the whole system.

WEAKNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, all diseases caused by a Foul Stomach, are cured, or greatly benefitted, by using

Atwell's Health Restorer.

C. W. ATWELL, Proprietor, Dearing Block, Portland, Me.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,

Of Every Variety.

34 Kilby Street, Boston.

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

Sold in Augusta, by S. S. BROOKS

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the country. 1y34

Good Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in LITCHFIELD, Kennebec county, containing 100 acres of first rate Land, well divided into wood, pasturage and tillage. There is a good opportunity for raising corn and wheat the coming season, as the ground is prepared, and the manure ready. The farm is fenced with water on both ends and one side, and there are 200 rods of stone wall on the same. Said farm is situated on the County road leading to Monmouth Centre and Litchfield Corner—which are distant 5 and 3 miles, respectively. School-house, grist-mill, saw-mill, post-office, stores, blacksmith-shop, etc., is immediate vicinity. The buildings consist of a story-and-a-half House, 30x18, under which is an excellent cellar; an L, 18x20, with a carriage-house, wood-house and store-rooms attached—all finished, well painted, and in good repair: and Barn, 38x40, with convenient out-buildings, —all substantial and in good order. Water convenient. There are 100 Fruit-trees on the premises. This is a rare opportunity, as the subscriber is determined to sell. Price $1800—$1000 to be paid down, and the remainder in yearly installments of $200. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM DUSTIN, MARK GETCHELL, or the subscriber on the premises.

Litchfield, Jan. 25, 1858. 3m6 WM. JORDAN.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition of ELIZA MORRISON, Administratrix on the estate of WILLIAM MORRISON, late of Albion, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of five hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Albion, and described as follows, viz:—A parcel of land, which said deceased purchased of STEPHEN ROBINSON, and known as the Stephen Robinson Cedar lot. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to her for said real estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administratrix therefore prays that she may be authorized to accept of said offer and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

ELIZA MORRISON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of January, 1858.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

To the Judge of Probate within nd for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of FRANKLIN BRICK, MARY E. BRICK and CHARLES H. BRICK, minor heirs of AUGUSTUS BRICK late of Augusta in said County, deceased, *Respectfully represents*, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in the house and lot, the homestead of said AUGUSTUS BRICK, deceased, situate on Winter street, in said Augusta. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

ELIZA P. BRICK.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of January, 1858.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of

WILLIAM MORRISON, late of Albion,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

January 11, 1858. 7 ELIZA MORRISON.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1858.

SILAS L. WAIT, Guardian of CYNTHIA E. BLACKMAN, MARY T. BLACKMAN and NEWELL H. BLACKMAN, of Sidney, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.* 7

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.*

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1858.

ELEANOR Q. TRUE, Administratrix on the Estate of MOSES TRUE, late of Fayette in said County, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1858.

THOMAS LITTLE, Guardian of NANNIE SMILEY, AUGUSTINE P. SMILEY and ANDORA SMILEY, of Augusta, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1858.

ELIZA MORRISON, widow of WILLIAM MORRISON, late of Albion in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of January, A. D.* 1858.

JOHN BARROWS, Administrator on the Estate of GREENLIEF BARROWS, late of Augusta in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest:—J. BURTON, *Register.* 7

NEW GOODS.

MRS. L. S. WESTON has just returned from Boston with a large and splendid assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of New Styles Fancy Hats, Colored and White Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Head-dresses, &c., which she is now offering at prices to

"SUIT THE TIMES."

Also, new patterns for Cloaks and Dresses, of the latest styles. Dresses and Cloaks cut and made at short notice. No. 8 Bridge's Block.